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Robson Quality Seeds

1948

ROBSON SEED FARMS * HALL, N.Y.

Robson Quality Seed

Probably there is nothing you buy where quality makes the difference that it does in seed. Many times it means the difference between success and failure; the difference between profit and loss. The best bred seed costs little more than the "run of the mill" and is the cheapest crop insurance you can buy.

OUR PRICE POLICY

Our prices for an ounce, a pound or a hundred pounds of seed are the same to all growers whether you are a home gardener, a market gardener or a farmer. These prices are not based on who you are but only on the amounts of seed you order and our costs in labor, materials, transportation, etc. We have only one price and issue only one catalogue. If you purchase in larger quantities than are quoted here, write us for special quantity prices.

PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

All vegetable and flower seed prices in this catalogue include transportation charges on cash orders to all delivery points in the United States east of the Mississippi River or our postal zone 5, but we reserve the privilege of shipping by Parcel Post, Express, or Freight at our option.

If seeds that would normally go by freight are ordered shipped by Express or Parcel Post, we will allow only the freight charges to destination, charging the balance to the customer.

Roots, farm seeds, etc. in quantities marked "Not prepaid" will be sent by Freight or Express Collect unless enough money is sent to cover transportation charges.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

No seeds are sold by us that we do not have reason to believe are of good vitality and will grow under normal conditions. They are all tested and the per cent that germinates is marked on the package or label.

We assume responsibility for seeds, plants, bulbs and tubers reaching the purchaser in good condition but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, plants or bulbs we sell, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

January 1, 1948

ROBSON SEED FARMS, HALL, N. Y.

TERMS OF SALE

Our terms are cash with order or C. O. D. On C. O. D. orders there is a charge made by the Post Office, Bank, Railroad, or Express Company for making the collection and sending us the money. As C. O. D. orders are a convenience to the purchaser, we consider that he should pay these charges. A ten per cent deposit may be required on C. O. D. orders.

All prices here quoted are subject to change without notice and to our stocks being unsold.

Robson Seed Farms

Hall, New York

January 1st, 1948

Dear Friend:

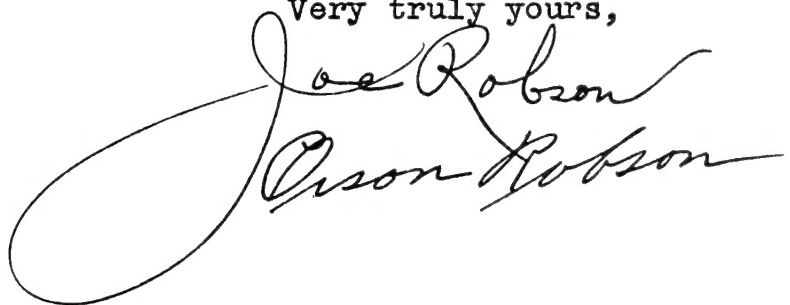
We enter another year faced with many difficult problems but there is one that is common to all — food. It now appears that we will still have to help feed the world at least through 1948.

In spite of general high prices last year most commercial vegetable growers experienced a very unsatisfactory year. Weather and labor conditions made production costs high and wholesale prices of vegetables fluctuated widely. The market grower's share of the consumer's dollar was so small that in many instances he took a loss.

Meat animals and grain are high. There will undoubtedly be less acreage planted to vegetable crops in 1948 and more to grain. Vegetable prices will probably be relatively higher. Some writers are even suggesting that we may have serious vegetable shortages. We, therefore, recommend that small, well tended gardens be planted to insure a supply of fresh vegetables to supplement the family diet and help meet the high costs of living.

Breeding and production of high quality seed have made it necessary for us to advance some prices; however, the cost of seed is only a very small part of the outlay necessary in the production of a crop. High quality seed has always proven to be the best buy.

Very truly yours,



Joe Robson
Olson Robson



Frank Rupert operates a farm on the State Road between Hall and Geneva and sells fruits and vegetables direct to the consumer through his roadside stand. 1947 was an especially difficult year to grow muskmelons in Western New York; vines died from disease and many growers complained of poor quality fruit. It was fortunate for Mr. Rupert that he chose to grow wilt resistant Iroquois from our special selected seed for he grew a big crop of uniform, high quality melons that practically sold themselves.

A FEW ROBSON SPECIALTIES

100 DETROIT DARK RED BEET Special Strain

Our strain of Detroit Dark Red has the right color, shape, and quality to make it an ideal variety fresh or canned. See page 7. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.05; 25 lbs. \$37.10; 50 lbs. \$73.40; 100 lbs. \$145.00.

*199 HIGHMOOR CUCUMBER New, Disease Resistant

Developed at the Maine Experiment Station. Long, slender, dark green, resistant to cucumber scab. Yields heavily. We have tested Highmoor for two years. Try it—we believe you will like it. See page 17. Pkt. 25c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.95; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$24.50; 10 lbs. \$48.50; 25 lbs. \$118.75.

*652 SENECA DANISH BALLHEAD CABBAGE Uniform Heads—Heavy Yields

A new strain developed on our farms for the growers who want the best in a late season cabbage. See page 9. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.65; lb. \$8.00; 5 lbs. \$38.75.

*606 SENECA CHIEF SWEET CORN Tender, Sweet, and Productive

A new high quality, midseason yellow hybrid that seems to do well in all sections of the country. Order early; our supply of seed is limited. See page 15. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$3.25; 10 lbs. \$6.05; 25 lbs. \$14.60; 50 lbs. \$28.40; 100 lbs. \$55.00.

*260 IROQUOIS MUSKMELON Wonderful Quality—Wilt Resistant

A new melon developed for the Northeast at the New York State College of Agriculture. Seed from selected, hand-cut melons. See page 21. Pkt. 25c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

*440 HONEY CREAM WATERMELON Earliest High Quality Melon

Honey Cream—a creamy yellow fleshed watermelon that is early enough to be successfully grown in our Northern States. A grand melon for the home garden and roadside stands. See page 31. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$40.00.

* CERTIFIED ONTARIO POTATO Resistant to Potato Scab

A new potato that makes it possible to produce clean, smooth tubers on soil infected with potato scab. See page 34. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.75; 1 to 10 bags \$5.50 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$5.25 per bag; 100 bags or more \$5.15 per bag.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Vitamins A b C G
1 oz. should produce 250 roots

Asparagus seed should be sowed in light soil 2 to 4 inches apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in 15 to 24 inch rows. The seed is very slow to germinate and we have found it good practice to mix in a few radish seeds to mark the rows and make earlier cultivation possible. Roots may be transplanted either the following spring or left in the seedbed for two years. Apply 5% DDT for control of asparagus beetle.

See page 32 for asparagus roots and culture.

★**MARY WASHINGTON:** The most popular rust resistant variety developed some years ago by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There are now many strains of this variety. We have for several years been trying to locate seed from the original strain. We have been successful and are now able to offer a limited amount of selected seed.

Mary Washington in addition to being rust resistant has always been a rapid growing, heavy producing variety. The stalks are good size, deep green with purple tops, tender and delicious. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.50; 1b. \$10.00.



Every garden should have an asparagus bed; the first vegetable in the spring, easy to grow and a permanent addition to any home. You can either start with seeds or roots (see page 32). We cannot furnish Seneca Washington seed as it takes all of our seed of this variety to grow roots.

BEANS

Beans should be planted after danger of frost and when the soil is fairly warm. Plant beans in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. apart, 1 inch deep and 2 inches apart in the row. Snap beans will give a continuous supply if planted every two weeks up to July 1st or 10th.

Late years the seed-corn maggot has been the cause of many poor stands of beans. This is a tiny maggot that lives in the soil and eats the first leaves as the bean sprouts with the result that the bean plant does not come up or is so damaged that it does not grow normally. Shallow planting in warm, moist soil insures a quick come-up and a minimum amount of damage.

A tiny insect known as Leaf-Hopper or frequently called thrip sometimes feeds on the young bean leaves turning them brown and stunting the plant permanently. This pest can easily be controlled by dusting with DDT (See page 39). Later you may have to dust with Rotenone for the Mexican bean beetle.

GREEN BUSH SNAP BEANS

Vitamins a b c g
Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row
A 50 ft. row per person is usually sufficient for both table and canning
1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row; 60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Tendergreen is still the most popular of all snap beans for the home garden and for good reasons. It is a fairly heavy bearer, the pods are round, very meaty, tender, stringless, and of excellent flavor. The general public is also recognizing the quality of Tendergreen. More Tendergreen is being canned, frozen and offered on our produce markets.

The long pods of Long Tendergreen make a good appearance but it is questionable if you get any larger yield. We believe the best quality flat-podded bean is Plentiful.

Supergreen, the new mosaic resistant All-America variety, is being introduced this year for the first time and should be tested under your conditions. It may prove better than Tendergreen.

The other varieties listed below are largely for the commercial bean grower whose market demands a flat or semi-flat bean, or where it is necessary to ship long distances. Bountiful is still the most popular as a variety for long distance shipping. The 10-inch pods of Streamliner have eye appeal.

★**20 TENDERGREEN:** 56 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants large and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, fleshy, dark green, stringless, and of fine quality. Seed mottled buff and purple. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1b. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 15 lbs. \$5.40; 50 lbs. \$16.90; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

23 BOUNTIFUL: 51 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants medium size; pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, flat, light green color, slightly fibrous, only fair quality. Seed straw color. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1b. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 50 lbs. \$14.90; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

21 LONG TENDERGREEN: 56 days. 65 seeds per oz. Pods 7 inches long, round, fleshy, stringless. As fine quality as Tendergreen. Seed mottled buff and purple. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1b. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 15 lbs. \$5.40; 50 lbs. \$16.90; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

22 ASGROW BLACK VALENTINE: 53 days. 81 seeds per oz. Plants large, erect, prolific. Pods $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, oval, nearly straight, dark green, stringless, good quality. Seed oval, solid black. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1b. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 50 lbs. \$14.90; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

★Indicates best Home Garden Varieties

GREEN BUSH SNAP BEANS—Continued

30 SUPERGREEN: 58 days. 65 seeds per oz. A new mosaic resistant All-America green podded snap bean. Plants 15 inches high; heavy yielding. Pods long, slim, round, stringless and of high quality. Seeds longer and more slender than Tendergreen with slightly more brownish undercolor. **Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15.** Seed supply limited.

24 STREAMLINER: 50 days. 65 seeds per oz. Plants upright, sturdy; pods 7 to 8 inches long, slim, flat, light green, stringless but only fair quality. Seed white. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.65; 50 lbs. \$14.40; 100 lbs. \$27.00.**

25 PLENTIFUL: 53 days. 70 seeds per oz. Plants large, sturdy. Pods 7 inches long, flat, a little darker than Bountiful, stringless and far better quality. Seed black. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.65; 50 lbs. \$14.40; 100 lbs. \$27.00.**

Capital letters (A) indicate high content of that Vitamin. Small letters (a) indicate limited amount of the Vitamin.



Supergreen looks good but it hasn't been thoroughly tested. Sometimes new varieties are rather limited as to the areas in which they produce outstanding crops. We suggest that you try Supergreen under your conditions this year.

YELLOW BUSH SNAP BEANS

Vitamins a b c g

Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row
1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row
60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

(A 50 ft. row per person is usually sufficient)

Here again, as in the green-podded group of snap beans, the round-podded varieties seem to be growing in popularity on account of quality. We recommend both Pencil Pod Black Wax and Round Pod Kidney Wax as quality yellow beans, Sensation for a long bearing season and Unrivalled as a flat-podded variety that is very attractive to the eye.



John Robson, Orson's son, is learning the seed business from the ground up. Roguing off-type plants out of a bean field means a lot of walking but teaches one to observe closely and learn the characteristics of different varieties.

***26 PENCIL POD BLACK WAX:** 59 days. 88 seeds per oz. Plants large, stocky, vigorous, and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, tender, stringless and excellent flavor. Seed solid black. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 50 lbs. \$15.90; 100 lbs. \$30.00.**

27 ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX: (also known as Brittle Wax) 62 days. 78 seeds per oz. Plants large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods 6 inches long, round, very slightly curved, deeply creasebacked, fleshy, medium yellow, stringless and very good flavor. Seed white with black eye. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 15 lbs. \$5.40; 50 lbs. \$16.90; 100 lbs. \$32.00.**

28 SENSATION WAX: 55 days. 107 seeds per oz. Plants medium size and erect. Pods 5 ½ inches long, round, slimmer than Brittle Wax, deep golden yellow and straight. Seed white with brown eye. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 50 lbs. \$14.90; 100 lbs. \$28.00.**

29 UNRIVALLED: 52 days. 145 seeds per oz. Plants dwarf, erect and stocky. Pods 5 inches long, fairly straight, thick-flat, light yellow, stringless when young but somewhat coarse in texture. Seed golden brown. **Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.80; 50 lbs. \$14.90; 100 lbs. \$28.00.**

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Vitamins a B C G

Large seeded Varieties: Pkt. will sow 10 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 35 ft. row, 200 lbs. will plant 1 acre
 ($\frac{1}{3}$ this amount of seed is required if small seeded limas are used)

Lima beans are high in protein and when scalloped make a delicious meat substitute. In some sections of the country growing lima beans has been more or less of a gamble; some years they blossom but do not set well. The new Fordhook 242 seems to set pods even under unfavorable weather conditions and has proven to yield better than the old Fordhook. Baby Potato also yields well among the small seed varieties.

***40 FORDHOOK U. S. 242:** 75 days. 25 seeds per oz. Plants a little larger and more vigorous than Fordhook. Large straight pods contain three to four plump, thick, oval beans a trifle smaller than Fordhook but of finest quality. Seed white with tinge of green. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 15 lbs. \$6.00; 50 lbs. \$18.90; 100 lbs. \$36.00.

41 FORDHOOK: 75 days. 22 seeds per oz. Plants large and vigorous. Pods 5 inches long, straight to recurved containing three to five thick, plump beans. Seed greenish white. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 15 lbs. \$5.70; 50 lbs. \$17.90; 100 lbs. \$34.00.

42 BURPEE'S: 75 days. 20 seeds per oz. Plants compact, erect, and runnerless. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with 3 to 5 large flat beans. Seed creamy white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 15 lbs. \$5.10; 50 lbs. \$15.90; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

***43 BABY POTATO:** 70 days. 68 seeds per oz. Plants larger and more thrifty than Henderson. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long with three to four small, thick, bright green beans per pod. Seed white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$4.95; 50 lbs. \$15.40; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

POLE BEANS

Vitamins B G

A woven wire fence makes an ideal support for pole beans, or you can use poles. Another way is to set posts at each end of the row; between them run a wire 4 to 5 ft. above the ground and another just above the row. Stout string run up and down between the wires will act as a support for the beans. If rows are long, additional posts may be required.

Many find that Early Leviathan Limas, blossoming over a longer period, yield much better than the bush limas.

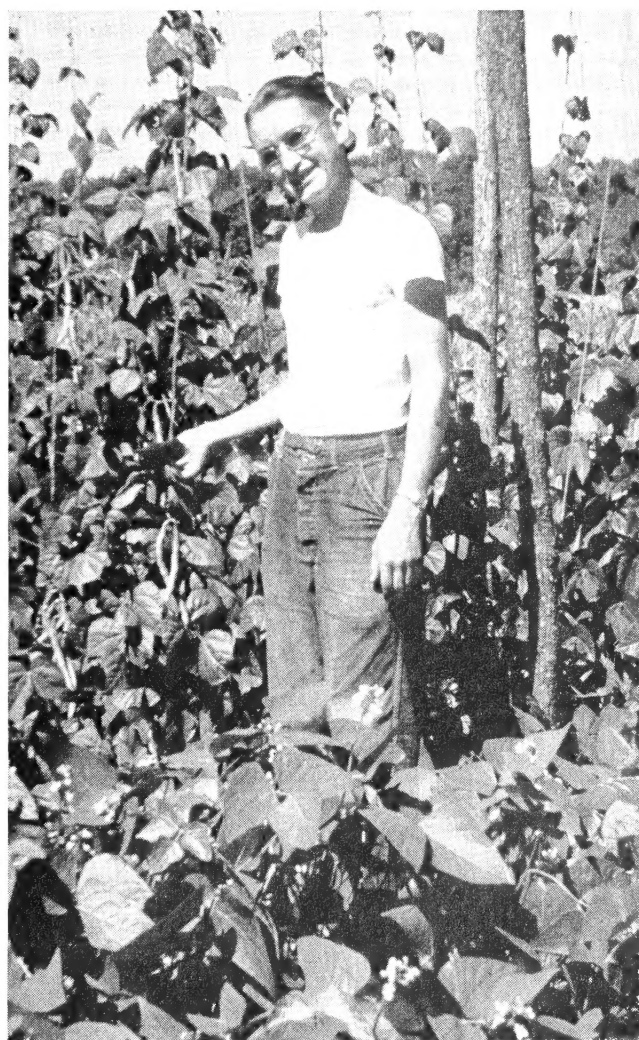
Kentucky Wonder is probably the best known of any pole snap bean but we like Scotia better. It produces a smoother, straighter pod and holds in edible condition longer.

***70 EARLY LEVIATHAN LIMA:** 79 days. 25 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 30 ft. row. Vine vigorous, strong climber, 6-7 ft. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight and containing 5 to 6 large, flat beans. Seed dull white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 15 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$16.90; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

71 KENTUCKY WONDER SNAP BEAN (Old Homestead): 65 days. 80 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. Vine vigorous, 5 ft. Pods $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, curved, silver green, stringless when young. Seed jet black. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 15 lbs. \$5.05; 50 lbs. \$15.40; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

***72 SCOTIA SNAP BEAN:** 72 days. 84 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. row. Vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft., very hardy; pods 7 inches long, round, smooth, green, tender, and of distinctive flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 15 lbs. \$5.35; 50 lbs. \$16.40; 100 lbs. \$31.00.

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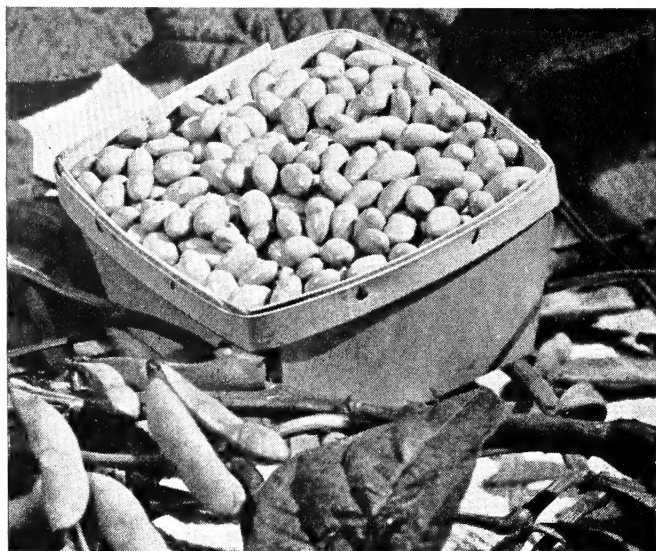


Frank Robson, John's younger brother, is also interested in growing quality seed. Both boys are now in college to get the scientific training that goes along with practice to make a modern farmer. Oh! we almost forgot to say anything about the bean in the picture. It is the old Kentucky Wonder that your grandmother used to grow and is still the best known pole bean grown.

"I received your catalog some time ago and wish to compliment you on it. It is decidedly a great deal more than just a price list. I have gone thru it a number of times and I seem to gather some new information each time."
 April 24, 1947

Mrs. Harry Weaver
 Calfax, Wisconsin

Treat bean seed before planting with Spergon to help prevent rotting in cold wet weather.
 See page 35



Edible Soy Beans taste much like limas and are even richer in protein and fat. Most gardeners find them easier to grow.

DRY BEANS FOR BAKING

Vitamins B G

Our ancestors knew how to beat the high cost of living. They substituted beans for meat. Michelite is a new pea or navy bean bred for disease resistance, yield and baking quality.

The Red Kidney may be baked like Michelite or boiled and combined with meat in Spanish dishes. Some prefer to shell the Red Kidney before it is ripe and can the beans for winter use.

50 CERTIFIED MICHELITE (Michi-leet): 90 days. 150 seeds per oz. Pkt. will plant 50 ft. row. Plants small with short runners; three to four days earlier than Robust and resistant to Mosaic. Beans are small, white, smooth and very uniform in size and shape. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

51 CALIFORNIA RED KIDNEY: 100 days. 60 seeds per oz. Pkt. will plant 20 ft. row. Plants large, thrifty and runnerless. Pods $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Beans large, red, kidney shaped. California grown seed is free from blight. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. should produce 150 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,000 plants
Seed hot water treated
Culture same as Broccoli

***130 LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF:** 90 days. Plant dwarf, compact, 20 inches tall, and very uniform. Stem well covered with firm, round, tiny cabbage-like heads which mature in succession. Light freezes improve the quality. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c; oz. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$7.00; 1 lb. \$12.00.

*

"Have found your seeds to be of highest quality. I especially appreciate your frank statements as to the relative merits of varieties."

Feb. 7, 1947

Mrs. Charles W. Creasy
Mt. Airey Farm
Catawissa, Pa.

EDIBLE SOY BEANS

Vitamins a B G

Pkt. will plant 30 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant 100 ft. row

For many centuries the soy bean has been an important food of Northern China. The soy bean is high in protein and makes an excellent substitute for meat. During the past few years edible varieties have been developed suitable for our climate and taste. Edible soy beans are shelled and cooked as green beans in same manner as limas. Soaking the pods for a few minutes in boiling water makes shelling much easier.

***80 GIANT GREEN:** 85 days. Plant 26 in. high. Large seeded; pods contain 2 to 3 green beans. An excellent early variety for home garden and canning. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.65; 50 lbs. \$14.40; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

SHELL BEANS

Vitamins B G

Pkt. will plant 30 ft. row
1 lb. will plant 150 ft. row
60 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Seneca Horticultural is used as a green shell bean to be eaten fresh, canned or frozen. Some of our foreign population remove the outside of the green bean and fry the cotyledons in olive oil.

***60 SENECA HORTICULTURAL:** 60 days. 66 seeds per oz. A new early strain of Horticultural or Cranberry bean. Plant upright, thrifty, without runners. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, heavily splashed with carmine. Seeds large, pinkish-buff, mottled with red. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 15 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$16.90; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

BROCCOLI

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. should produce 150 plants
1 oz. should produce 2,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

If started in greenhouse or hot bed April 1st and transplanted into open ground, broccoli will be ready for use the first week in July. Later plantings can be made in the open ground and either transplanted or thinned to 24 inches in the row. Rows should be 3 feet apart. Some seasons aphids are rather troublesome, especially on early crops. We think best quality heads are produced from seed sown about June 1st.

DeCicco is reported to be especially desirable for quick freezing. The center head should be cut out early. If this is done the side branches will develop larger and more uniform heads. You will have to watch broccoli for cabbage worms. These can be controlled by the use of DDT before the plants head, and Rotenone from then on.

***121 ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING:** 70 days. Plants 3 to 4 ft. high, branching and vigorous. Center head large and compact. Fewer but larger side heads formed than on DeCicco. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.95; 1 lb. \$5.00.

120 DeCICCO: 60 days. Plants medium tall, light green and very productive. Heads cylindrical, compact, many formed on side branches. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$7.50.



Our farms are located in the center of a rather intensive beet growing area. The canners who use most of this crop are very particular about the quality of the beets they buy; so working closely with them we have developed a Detroit Red that in 1947 Experiment Station trials led all the rest for color, uniformity and quality.

TABLE BEETS

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 20 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row
8-10 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Beets can be sowed as early as the soil can be worked or they can be started inside and transplanted as soon as you can get on the ground. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches depending on what size beets are wanted. For continuous harvest, plant at three week intervals to August 1st.

If you are planning on canning beets, better use Detroit Dark Red. The color is more uniform throughout the beet. If you want a bunching or table beet, Early Wonder or Crosby are desirable. In some localities where the beet tops are used for greens, Green Top Bunching is used extensively. Beets for greens are usually grown in the greenhouse during the Winter months.

Have you ever tried transplanted beets? Start them in a cigar box in the house and transplant as soon as the ground can be worked. It is surprising how soon you will have beets ready to eat.

***100 DETROIT DARK RED:** 68 days. Tops tall, leaves green tinged with red. Roots globe-shaped, symmetrical with small collar and taproot. Interior color deep blood-red without white areas or rings. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.05; 25 lbs. \$37.10; 50 lbs. \$73.40; 100 lbs. \$145.00.

101 EARLY WONDER (Tall top strain): 65 days. Tall, upright, green tops tinged with red. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and taproot. Interior color deep crimson-red zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.05; 25 lbs. \$37.10; 50 lbs. \$73.40; 100 lbs. \$145.00.

102 CROSBY: 60 days. Tops short but strong. Roots flattened globe shape with small collar and taproot. Interior color bright vermilion-red with lighter zoning. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.05; 25 lbs. \$37.10; 50 lbs. \$73.40; 100 lbs. \$145.00.

*

"Your seeds are very good and are fast growing."
April 12, 1947

Robert Butler
R. 1
Sayre, Pa.

103 GREEN TOP BUNCHING: 60 days. Tops medium size, grayish green that does not turn red or brown in fall. Roots round, smooth, slightly flattened when mature. Flesh bright blood-red with distinct light zoning; finer and less fibre than most bunching beets. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$15.05; 25 lbs. \$37.10; 50 lbs. \$73.40; 100 lbs. \$145.00.

104 BEETS FOR GREENS: A rapid growing, large topped variety especially suited to the production of beet greens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$12.55; 25 lbs. \$30.85; 50 lbs. \$60.90; 100 lbs. \$120.00.

An Invitation

Many of you will be touring through the Finger Lakes area this summer. Why not stop at our farms, see our trial grounds, our growing seed crops, and personally meet those whom you have met in the catalogue. Hall is on Route 14A just four miles south of Routes 5 and 20 between Geneva and Canandaigua.

CABBAGE

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants

Lb. should produce 25,000 plants

Seed hot water treated

For early crops of early varieties, seed may be sown inside from February 15th to March 15th. For the main crop, the seed should be sown in the open April 15th to May 15th. Transplanting distances should vary from 18 to 24 inches in the row, depending on the size of the mature heads. Rows should be 30 to 36 inches apart.

The green cabbage worms and aphids can do a lot of damage to cabbage but fortunately the worms are easily killed by DDT which also is at least a partial control for the aphids. Black Leaf "40" will take care of those that are left. You need not worry about DDT poisoning if the outside leaves are removed from the head as the cabbage head develops from the inside.

EARLY CABBAGE VARIETIES

These varieties are suitable for the home garden, market garden and early shipping. The heads are small and yield in tons per acre light when compared with the midseason varieties. Special Golden Acre is a choice strain of this early variety developed by the originator. Robson Copenhagen Market has been bred for earliness, uniformity and quality. This is the first year that we have offered this strain and the seed supply is limited.

641 SPECIAL GOLDEN ACRE: 63 days. A special selected early strain of Golden Acre that is bred to meet the demands of the most particular market garden trade. Heads are very uniform in size, shape and time of maturity. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; ½ lb. \$2.90; 1b. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

642 ROBSON COPENHAGEN MARKET: 75 days. Plant small size, short stemmed and compact allowing close planting. Heads round, firm, 3 to 5 lbs. and of excellent quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; ½ lb. \$2.65; 1b. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.



Cabbage breeding and cabbage seed production on Robson Seed Farms is as old as our Company. Each year many new selections are made in our fields to improve our special strains. Robson Copenhagen Market produces solid, uniform heads of a medium size.

All our Cabbage and Cauliflower Seed is hot water treated according to specifications of the N. Y. S. College of Agriculture. This treatment protects against seed borne diseases such as black rot which was so prevalent last season.



Robson Early Seneca has always been popular as a midseason cabbage suitable both for market and the sauerkraut factory.

MIDSEASON CABBAGE VARIETIES

These are primarily grown for the home table and sauerkraut as the heads when mature are too large for most fresh markets; however, we have found that Early Seneca heads up solid and can be marketed when the heads are medium size, green and attractive.

643 ROBSON EARLY SENECA: 80 days. Plant large, spreading, with short stem. Forms solid 4 to 6 lb. round heads suitable for fresh market or if left will continue to grow with a minimum of splitting to 8 to 10 lb. heads suitable for kraut. Ribs are narrow and flesh is tender and sweet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; ½ lb. \$2.90; 1b. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

645 GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN: 85 days. Plant a little smaller and earlier than Large Late Copenhagen. Head round, very solid, weighs 8 to 10 lbs. The standard "kraut" cabbage in areas where yellows is not a factor. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; ½ lb. \$2.90; 1b. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

644 LARGE LATE COPENHAGEN: 90 days. Plant large, spreading. Heads round, solid, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. when mature. Large Late Copenhagen is primarily a "kraut" variety, being too large for the fresh market. Requires fairly long season to mature. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; ½ lb. \$2.90; 1b. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.



The war is over! We once again are able to get tin for cabbage seed. Cabbage seed sealed in tin does not take up moisture or dry out. This insures high germination and strong plants. All cabbage seed is hot water and Semesan treated.

CABBAGE—Continued

LATE CABBAGE VARIETIES

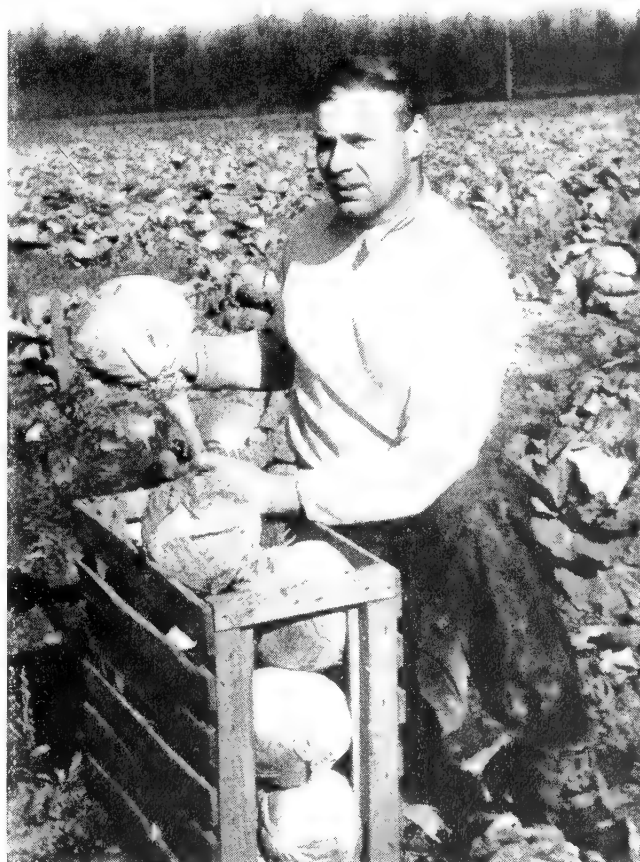
These are the varieties commonly referred to as winter storage varieties. The heads of "Danish" or "Ballhead" varieties are not as tender in quality as the early varieties but are very attractive in appearance and keep well in storage. Savoy is a type of winter cabbage that has become popular with those who have tried it. Chieftain Savoy is excellent both in salads and cooked. We suggest you try it.

★652 **SENECA DANISH BALLHEAD**: 95 days. A new and superior strain of Danish Ballhead developed on our farms and released for trial to commercial growers in 1947. Seneca Danish is very vigorous; has a medium short stem and is outstanding in yield and quality. The heads are very solid, uniform, average about 5 to 6 pounds in weight and show a very attractive bloom on the top leaf of the head; a little earlier than Robson Danish Ballhead. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 55c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$2.65; ½ lb. \$4.65; 1b. \$8.00; 5 lbs. \$38.75.

649 **ROBSON DANISH BALLHEAD**: 100 days. Our regular strain of Danish Ballhead bred on our farms in New York State especially for New York and adjoining states. Plant vigorous, medium short-stem. Head round, slightly flattened at top, weighs 4 to 6 lbs., very solid and stores exceptionally well. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; ½ lb. \$3.50; 1b. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

651 **PENN STATE BALLHEAD**: 110 days. A very uniform strain of Danish Ballhead developed by Dr. C. E. Meyers of Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. Plant medium size with short stem. Heads are flattened globe shape and very solid. Penn State is a little later than Robson Danish Ballhead and under unfavorable growing conditions is inclined to produce small heads. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; ½ lb. \$2.90; 1b. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

★653 **CHIEFTAIN SAVOY**: 90 days. Plant medium size, short-stemmed and compact. Heads medium large, thick, flat, rounded on top, flat at base, much more firm than other savoyed varieties. The leaves of the head are heavily wrinkled or savoyed. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.85; ½ lb. \$3.25; 1b. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.



Seneca Danish Ballhead is the result of crossing, selecting and testing strains of Danish Ballhead on our farms over a period of ten years. It represents what we think is the ideal type for storage and market. Don Paarlberg, now teaching at Purdue University, helped in making these selections. He apparently considers this an ideal type of Seneca Danish Ballhead.

★

"Your Seneca Danish Cabbage seed proved very good. We had wonderful cabbage from same. I think it is far ahead of your regular Danish. I would advise every cabbage grower to try some of your Seneca Danish."

November 7, 1947

William F. Geartz
R. 1
Wilson, N. Y.



More and more of the fields in cabbage growing areas are becoming infected with yellows. Fortunately we now have disease resistant varieties to replace most of the old susceptible ones. The oldest and most uniform of these yellows resistant kinds is Marion Market.

YELLOWS RESISTANT CABBAGE

These varieties have been bred for resistance to the cabbage disease known as yellows. They do not produce quite as uniform heads as the other cabbage varieties and we only advise their use where soil is known to be infected with yellows.

Marion Market is the most popular of these varieties. Not only is it better adapted to various types of marketing but it is the oldest and most uniform of all the yellows resistant varieties.

654 YELLOWS RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE: 65 days. A Golden Acre type from Denmark into which yellows resistance has been bred. Plant small and compact. Head medium small, round and fairly uniform. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

***655 MARION MARKET:** 80 days. A resistant Copenhagen Market maturing between Early Copenhagen and Large Late Copenhagen. The most uniform of the yellows resistant varieties. Plant medium size; head resembles Copenhagen but is larger, weighing 4 to 8 lbs. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.90; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

656 WISCONSIN ALLSEASON: 95 days. Plant large and spreading. Head large, deep, flat, weighing 9 to 10 lbs. One of the latest maturing so-called "Domestic" varieties. Largely used for "Kraut". Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.65; 1 lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.

CELERIAC

Vitamin A b C g

Pkt. should produce 2,000 plants
1 oz. should produce 10,000 plants

Turnip rooted celery is an old vegetable but not too well known except among certain groups of our population. Celeriac is easy to grow. The bulb-like roots are diced, boiled and served with white sauce. The culture is the same as for celery and it has the same nut like flavor.

***160 LARGE PRAGUE:** 110 days. Roots 3 to 4 inches in diameter, globular, fairly smooth, stalks hollow, dark green. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$6.00.

RED AND PURPLE CABBAGE

Red Acre is a small head suitable for early local markets. Mammoth Rock Red is a variety that keeps in winter storage only fairly well, and is largely grown for fall processing where a heavy tonnage of large heads is wanted.

Our Red Danish Ballhead is intermediate in size, well adapted to the shipping market, is uniform in size, dark in color and keeps well in storage.

646 RED ACRE: 74 days. Plant small, compact, short-stemmed. Heads 3 to 5 lbs., deep red, round and solid but not as uniform in size and shape as it might be. Early and holds well without splitting. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

648 RED DANISH BALLHEAD: 100 days. Smaller plant than Mammoth Red Rock; stem medium length; heads 4 to 6 lbs., round, flattened at top, solid, purplish-red. Excellent storage variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

647 MAMMOTH ROCK RED: 100 days. Plant large and vigorous. Head round to slightly flattened, 7 to 8 lbs. Color deep purplish red. Used for pickling and cole slaw. A fairly good storage variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.90; 1 lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.

COLLARDS

Vitamins A B C G

Pkt. should produce 400 plants
1 oz. should produce 3,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

A loose-leaved plant of the cabbage family used for greens. Very popular in the South. Can be used late in the season; frost improves quality. We suggest that only the tender center leaves be used, although the whole plant is fairly edible. Sow in 36 inch rows. Thin to 15 inches. Use DDT or Rotenone for worms and thrips.

***165 GEORGIA:** 90 days. Plant 2 to 3 ft. tall, erect and spreading. Forms a loose head of tender leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CARROTS

Vitamins A b c g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 200 ft. row
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. will sow 1 acre

To produce long, smooth carrots, the soil must be loose, free from stones and worked deep. Carrot seed is small and should be sown shallow, preferably after a rain. Sow seed thinly and thin carrots to 2-3 inches. Rows may be from 12 to 30 inches apart depending on type of tool used in cultivation. Carrots may be sown from early spring to July 15th.

Red Cored Chantenay and Long Chantenay are canning, baby food, and soup varieties. Hutchinson is a large variety grown chiefly in New England and Long Island. Imperator is the long, slender carrot from California. Under most conditions it is rather disappointing when grown in the East. Nantes, Morse's Bunching, and Supreme Half Long are the best for bunching, with Tendersweet a popular garden variety.

Most commercial carrot growers are now controlling weeds by spraying with dry-cleaning solution. Insects are usually not a serious factor in growing carrots.

★**140 NANTES:** 68 days. Tops small but strong. Roots bright orange, 6 to 7 inches long, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, cylindrical, stump-rooted. Flesh bright orange, sweet and tender. Core inconspicuous. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.55; lb. \$2.70; 10 lbs. \$25.55; 100 lbs. \$250.00.

141 MORSE'S BUNCHING: 77 days. Tops short, strong and well suited to bunching. Roots 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 8 inches long, almost cylindrical, shoulder rounded, and stump-rooted. Flesh bright orange. 75% to 80% coreless. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$27.05; 100 lbs. \$265.00.

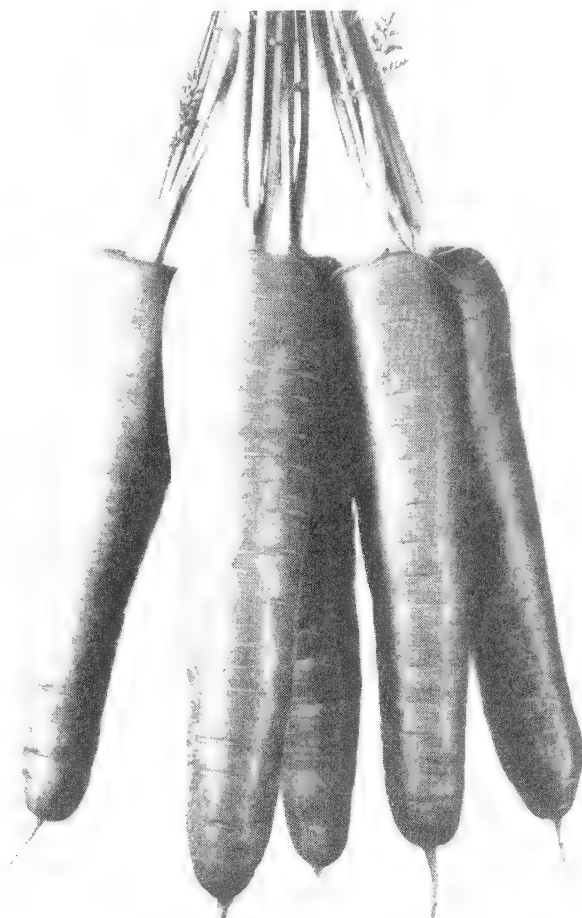
142 RED CORED CHANTENAY: 70 days. Tops tall and strong. Roots deep reddish-orange, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at shoulder, tapered, stump-rooted. The core is almost the same color as the flesh which gives it the name Red Cored. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$18.50; 100 lbs. \$180.00.

143 LONG CHANTENAY: 70 days. Similar to Red Cored Chantenay but about one inch longer and only 75% red cored. This added length means more tonnage per acre and adds to the attractiveness of the carrot as a market variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.05; 100 lbs. \$205.00.

144 IMPERATOR: 77 days. Tops medium length and strong. Roots slightly tapered 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across shoulder by 8 inches long. Flesh is fine-grained and tender. Requires loose soil to develop long, smooth roots. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.05; 100 lbs. \$205.00.

146 HUTCHINSON: 80 days. A very large carrot grown mainly in New England and on Long Island. Root 10 to 12 inches long by two inches in diameter at shoulder, nearly cylindrical. Roots deep orange with green shoulder. Flesh is deep orange. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.55; lb. \$2.70; 10 lbs. \$25.55; 100 lbs. \$250.00.

147 TENDERSWEET: 70 days. A high quality home and market garden variety. Root 8 to 10 inches long, tapering slightly from a 2 inch shoulder to a blunt end. Skin is smooth and rich orange-scarlet in color. Flesh fine-grained, tender, orange in color including core. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$26.05; 100 lbs. \$255.00.



Danvers Half Long was always a popular market carrot but was rather rough. We now have a smoother type of "Danvers" called Supreme Half Long. Many of our more particular growers are now sowing this new variety.

145 SUPREME HALF LONG: 75 days. An improved Danvers Half Long. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, about 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder tapering to a half stump. Exterior smooth and of excellent color. Flesh tender, sweet and of fine flavor. Core small and of the same deep color as the flesh. A fine bunching variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.05; 100 lbs. \$205.00.

All Robson Quality Seed is carefully tested in the seed laboratory and the germination printed on each package.

VIGORO

Fertilize with Vigoro. Vigoro contains all the minerals needed for plant growth. 1 lb. 17c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.60, prepaid. (50 lbs. will fertilize 2500 sq. ft.)



Cauliflower is one of the vegetable crops that requires a large amount of labor if the grower produces a quality that brings the high prices. This is also true of the seed. Before the war practically all cauliflower seed came from Europe but we are now producing top quality seed in this Country; as good or better than was grown across the water.

CAULIFLOWER

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. should produce 50 plants
1 oz. should produce 2,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

For an early crop, sow inside February 15th to March 15th. Transplant into flats and put out in field in 3 ft. rows 24 to 28 inches in the row. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors in middle of May and transplant into field about July 1st. As soon as heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together for protection against rain and sun.

Super Snowball is only used for the early crop and does well only under certain conditions. Snowball, Perfected Strain, Improved Holland Erfurt, and Snowdrift are grown for the main crop. In some areas one variety is favored while in another area one of the others predominates. We suggest that you plant the one that is commonly grown in your area.

Worms and thrip are controlled on cauliflower with DDT.

170 SUPER SNOWBALL: 57 days. Plants medium height with waved, crumpled leaves that bend outward at tips. Inner leaves cover the head well. Heads of good depth, solid, ivory white, and of fine quality. Only suitable for areas having a short growing season. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$4.45; ¼ lb. \$13.35; ½ lb. \$23.35; lb. \$40.00.

***171 SNOWBALL PERFECTED STRAIN:** 70 days. The old standard variety for the main crop in the Northeast. This strain is probably planted more widely than any other. The heads are uniformly shaped, white and compact. Perfected strains produce an abundance of long leaves close to the head which makes it largely self protecting. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$3.90; ¼ lb. \$11.65; ½ lb. \$20.40; lb. \$35.00.

174 NEW EARLY PURPLE HEAD: 73 days. Heads are the same as ordinary cauliflower but instead of being white are deep purple on the top. When cooked this cauliflower is green like broccoli, which it resembles in flavor.

Purple Cauliflower is by far the easiest to grow. The plants are large and robust and they do not require tying as the heads are not blanched. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$3.90; ¼ lb. \$11.65; ½ lb. \$20.40; lb. \$35.00.

172 IMPROVED HOLLAND ERFURT: 67 days: A very popular variety in Eastern New York. Plants medium height and thrifty. Heads large, exceptionally white, well protected by inner folding leaves. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$3.90; ¼ lb. \$11.65; ½ lb. \$20.40; lb. \$35.00.

173 SNOWDRIFT OR WHITE MOUNTAIN: 67 days. Very similar to Improved Holland Erfurt. Plants are sturdy with large leaves. Heads large, deep, closely packed and pure white. This variety is well named. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$3.90; ¼ lb. \$11.65; ½ lb. \$20.40; lb. \$35.00.

Cauliflower seed is treated with hot water and Semesan for disease control.

CHICORY

256 WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE: Makes a most appetizing and delicious salad and is easily raised. Seed sown in May or June produces roots which, when taken up, trimmed and placed in sand in a warm dark place in the winter, throw out large white sprouts which are used as a salad. They have an unusual and delightful flavor. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; ½ lb. \$2.90; lb. \$5.00.

CELERY

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants
1 oz. should produce 10,000 plants

For early crop, sow indoors February 1st to March 1st and transplant in open after danger of hard frosts. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors April 1st to May 1st and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in 24 to 28 inch rows. When fully grown, blanch with boards, earth or paper.

The whole plant may be taken up in the late fall, packed in a box with soil around roots and stored in the cellar. An occasional light watering will keep the celery in good condition well into winter.

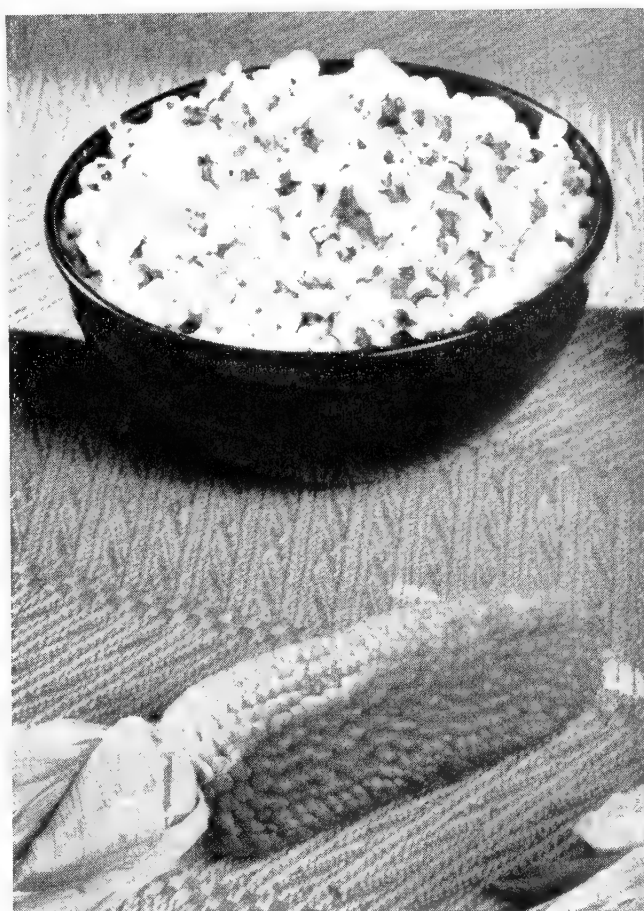
Cornell 19 and Golden Plume are now the most popular of yellow celeries although some still prefer the old Golden Self Blanching. The shipments of green celery from California have done much to educate us to Salt Lake or Utah. We prefer this variety over the yellow varieties. It is more meaty, less stringy than the yellow kinds.

★180 CORNELL 19: 100 days. An early, easy blanching strain of outstanding quality. 10½ to 11 inches to the joint with an over-all height of 24 to 25 inches. Hearts long and comparatively full. Stems thick, rounded and of smooth texture. Highly resistant to fusarium yellows. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 60c; ½ oz. 95c; oz. \$1.65; ¼ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$15.00.

182 GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL: New tall strain. 85 days. Plant 24 to 26 inches tall with stems 7½ to 8 inches long. Hearts full. This new tall strain retains earliness and ease of blanching of original strain and is better adapted to the standard crate. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 45c; ½ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.35; ¼ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$12.00.

★183 SALT LAKE or UTAH (best green celery): 125 days. Plant is large, erect, height 26-28 inches. Leaves are dark green and deeply cut. Edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches long are numerous, of medium width, thick, crisp, and of fine quality. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 45c; ½ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.35; ¼ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$12.00.

181 GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, Dwarf Old Strain: 90 days. Plant heavy, compact, full-hearted, 22 inches tall. Stalks 6½ to 8 inches long. Blanches to handsome golden yellow color. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 45c; ½ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.35; ¼ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$12.00.



Hybrid Hulless Pop Corn was bred to mature in the Northern States; a money maker for any grower.

POP CORN

Packet will plant 75 hills
4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of hard frost, 1 inch deep, 8 inches apart in 30 to 36 inch rows. When planting in hills, drop 4 to 5 seeds 30 inches apart and thin to 3 main stalks.

Pop corn must have the right moisture content for proper popping. This can only be determined by test. If too dry, moisten slightly and keep in normal outdoor atmosphere. If too moist, bring indoors to living room atmosphere. A few days may be necessary for the required adjustment.

It has been our experience that the large, yellow varieties such as South American are too late for most sections of the Northeast.

630 HYBRID HULLESS (Minhybrid 250): Developed by the Minnesota State Experiment Station. Comparative tests show a 16% increase in yield over the old Japanese Hulless and 29% greater popping volume. Stalk 4½ to 5 ft. Ears 4 inches long, chunky, well filled with small white kernels. Early and of excellent quality. As this is a hybrid, seed cannot be successfully saved from the crop. Pkt. 25c; ½ lb. 50c; lb. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.55; 25 lbs. \$18.35; 50 lbs. \$35.90.

★

"Please send me your seed catalog for 1947. I planted some of your seeds last year, bought from Canajoharie School boy, and can truly say we had grand vegetables from them."
Feb. 3, 1947

John Kilkins
Ames, N. Y.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. should produce 150 plants
1 oz. should produce 2,000 plants
Seed hot water treated

Grown chiefly as a fall crop. If grown in summer, the plant is apt to go to seed before heading. Sow seeds from July 1st to August 1st in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Thin seedlings to 15 inches apart.

★670 CHIHILI: 75 days. A tall, sure heading variety. The outer dark green leaves enclose a tapering 18 inch head. The head is very compact, white tinted with green, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; ½ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.75.



Such an early sweet corn with so large an ear almost seemed impossible and yet our plant breeders developed it and named it Seneca Dawn. Not as high quality as Golden Cross and Seneca Chief but good quality for such an early hybrid.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Hybrid yellow sweet corn is one of the special crops that we are breeding and growing. Our breeding plots and testing fields are, we believe, the most extensive in the East. Thousands of experimental hybrids are discarded in the developing of a single hybrid.

All of our hybrids are bred for the Northeast under Northeastern conditions, compared first in our fields with the other commercial hybrids on the market and if they prove superior are further tested at State Experiment Stations. It is only after such testing and proven superiority that a new hybrid is named and offered to our customers.

Each year we make many hundreds of experimental crosses, looking toward new and better varieties but at the same time we are each year looking for opportunities to improve the hybrids that we already have on the market. In this way we aim to hold a leading position among the sweet corn breeders and growers of the country.

Our breeding and testing program is costly and must be reflected in the price of seed. Our customers appreciate high quality both in our seed and the crop grown from this seed and find that the best seed is the best buy at harvest time.

EARLY HYBRIDS

Early hybrids produce a shorter stalk than the mid-season varieties and can be planted closer. It makes no difference whether you plant in hills or rows. Hills should be planted 24 to 30 inches apart, 3 to 4 seeds in each hill with the rows 30 to 36 inches apart. All hybrids are heavy feeders and should be well fed with a good grade of commercial fertilizer.

Seneca Dawn, our latest early hybrid, is outstanding in size of ear for such an early corn. It has already proven to be a money maker for the commercial gardener who competes on the local market with other early varieties. Home gardeners find it very acceptable as a first early corn. Seneca Dawn is apparently resistant to bacterial wilt and does well in areas to the South where wilt is prevalent.

Seneca Golden resembles Golden Cross Bantam but matures 10 to 12 days earlier. The ears are a trifle smaller and the quality not quite equal to Golden Cross Bantam.

★600 SENECA DAWN: 65 days. 224 kernels per oz. A large eared extra early yellow hybrid developed by our breeding department. Stalks 4½ to 5 ft., strong, upright. Ears well up from the ground, 6½ inches long, 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow, fair quality kernels on large cob. Heavy husk gives good coverage to end of ear. Pkt. 25c; ½ lb. 50c; 1b. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$3.25; 10 lbs. \$6.05; 25 lbs. \$14.60; 50 lbs. \$28.40; 100 lbs. \$55.00.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT: The most popular of all repellents to protect sprouting corn from crows, pheasants and other birds. Easy to apply. Will not gum up planter. 1 bu. size 60c; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75, postpaid.

601 SENECA "60": 62 days. 150 kernels per oz. This new hybrid is very prolific usually producing two and many times three ears per stalk. The stalk is 4 to 4½ feet tall. Ears 6 inches long, slender, 8 to 10 rowed. Kernels yellow, medium wide and fair quality. The earliest of all hybrids. Not resistant to wilt. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 45c; 1b. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$12.85; 50 lbs. \$24.90; 100 lbs. \$48.00.

602 SENECA 60 × C13: 65 days. 150 kernels per oz. A new wilt resistant hybrid for those sections where bacterial wilt is prevalent. The 4½ to 5 foot stalk is a vigorous grower. Ears 6½ inches long, 10 to 14 rows of yellow kernels of fair quality. A larger ear than Seneca "60" and only a few days later. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 45c; 1b. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.25; 25 lbs. \$12.60; 50 lbs. \$24.40; 100 lbs. \$47.00.

★603 SENECA GOLDEN: 72 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalks 5½ feet tall and produce two marketable ears on practically every stalk. Ears nearly as large as Golden Cross and well filled clear to the tip. Kernels rich golden yellow and if harvested when ready are of excellent quality. Should not be used in the South where bacterial wilt is serious. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 45c; 1b. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.05; 25 lbs. \$12.10; 50 lbs. \$23.40; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

SPECIAL HYBRID CORN COLLECTION

1 Packet Seneca Dawn.....	25c
1 Packet Seneca Golden.....	15c
½ Pound Seneca Chief.....	50c
	90c

For only 75c, Postpaid.

MID-SEASON HYBRID YELLOW SWEET CORN

This is a group of taller growing, large eared hybrids suitable for the main crop. Seneca Chief leads these varieties in quality and should be planted in the home garden and for markets where high quality brings a premium.

Our Certified Golden Cross Bantam is an especially fine strain of this variety that we have developed over a period of 15 years. It outyields other strains, is better quality, more uniform and holds longer on the stalk in prime condition. Our Certified Golden Cross Bantam is the standard of quality by which other strains are judged in many of the Eastern Agricultural College and Experiment Station trials.

The other hybrids in the list do not have the flavor or sweetness of Seneca Chief or Certified Golden Cross but do fit certain conditions where high quality is not a factor to be considered.

Midseason hybrids are larger growing and require more room. Hills should be three feet apart each way with 3 to 4 seeds in each hill. If planted in 3 ft. rows the seed should be placed 12 to 14 inches in the row.

There are no late hybrids suitable to the Northeast. A succession of corn throughout the season can be had by planting early and midseason hybrids at the same time and following with plantings of the midseason hybrids at weekly to ten day intervals.

***607 CERTIFIED GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:** 83 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalks 6 ft. tall; ears 8 inches long, 10 to 14 rows of broad yellow kernels. Our Golden Cross Bantam has been improved over the years by scientific breeding until today it is the standard of quality by which other strains are compared. Resistant to bacterial wilt. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 45c; 1b. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.35; 50 lbs. \$21.90; 100 lbs. \$42.00.



Mark A. Phinney, Port Townsend, Wash., sends this picture and writes, "Last year on average soil in Portland, Oregon, your Golden Cross Bantam averaged 7½ ft. tall and the ears averaged 10 in. in length."



Never since the introduction of Golden Cross Bantam has a new hybrid sweet corn become so popular in such a short time as has Seneca Chief; long, slender ear—deep yellow kernels that melt in your mouth.

***606 SENECA CHIEF:** 80 days. 160 kernels per oz. Plant sturdy, leafy, 5½ to 6 ft., producing one or two 9 inch, 12 rowed ears of delicious yellow corn. The kernels are narrow, deep and very tender. Seneca Chief is sweet and is one of the best flavored varieties that we have ever eaten. Resistant to bacterial wilt. Pkt. 25c; ½ lb. 50c; 1b. 90c; 2 lbs. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$3.25; 10 lbs. \$6.05; 25 lbs. \$14.60; 50 lbs. \$28.40; 100 lbs. \$55.00.

608 SENECA HYBRID 92 × 28: 78 days. 220 kernels per oz. Stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears 9 inches long, cylindrical, 12 rowed. Kernel medium width, yellow, very high quality. Resistant to bacterial wilt. A fine freezing and market variety. Pkt. 20c; ½ lb. 45c; 1b. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.35; 50 lbs. \$21.90; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

604 CARMELCROSS: 73 days. 220 kernels per oz. A second early yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station for market and home garden. Stalks vigorous, 5½ ft. Ears 7 inches in length, slightly tapering. 12 to 14 rows, medium yellow color, quality good. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; 1b. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.35; 50 lbs. \$21.90; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

605 MARCROSS C6 × 13: 70 days. 115 kernels per oz. An early midseason yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment station. Sturdy 5 ft. stalks resistant to bacterial wilt. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapering; 10–14 rowed, with light creamy-yellow kernel of fairly good quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; 1b. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.35; 50 lbs. \$21.90; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

MID-SEASON HYBRID YELLOW SWEET CORN

CONTINUED

609 LINCOLN: 81 days. 160 kernels per oz. A new yellow hybrid developed by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Stalk 7 to 7½ ft. Ears 12 to 14 rowed, 7 to 7½ inches long. Kernels medium depth and attractive in appearance. Wilt resistant but only fair quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.35; 50 lbs. \$21.90; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

610 LEE: 81 days. 160 kernels per oz. A midseason hybrid developed at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Under favorable conditions Lee will give a larger ear than Lincoln but has a more limited range of conditions in which it will do well. The ears are almost cylindrical with 12 to 14 rows of rather broad yellow kernels. Quality only fair. We can only recommend Lee where a larger ear is desired and quality is not an important factor. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.35; 50 lbs. \$21.90; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

611 IOANA: 87 days. 220 kernels per oz. A mid-season yellow hybrid resistant to drought and wilt. Plants are tall and sturdy with broad and numerous leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long. 12 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels. Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Stalk taller and more vigorous than Golden Cross. Rather susceptible to corn aphid and only fair quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 40c; lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.35; 50 lbs. \$21.90; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

612 SENECA GIANT: 95 days. 116 kernels per oz. A new hybrid that our plant breeding department has developed for the grower whose market calls for a large eared sweet corn. Seneca Giant is 10 to 12 days later than Golden Cross, produces an 8 ft. stalk bearing well filled giant ears 12 to 14 inches long. The kernels, 16 to 18 rows, are rich yellow in color and of fair quality. Crop failed.



Bob Strosnider came to us from the West Virginia Agricultural College. His main interest is corn breeding. He here displays a couple of ears of one of our hundreds of experimental crosses from which come new hybrids.

Open Pollinated Sweet Corn

620 ROBSON EXTRA EARLY BANTAM: 68 days. 148 kernels per oz. This used to be our earliest and best sweet corn but new hybrids are earlier and far better quality. We keep it in the list because there are some who still like the old varieties best. Stalk 4 to 4½ ft. Ears 6 in. long with 8 rows of broad yellow kernels. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

621 WHIPPLE'S YELLOW: 75 days. 110 kernels per oz. Stalks 6½ to 7 ft.; ears are large, 7 to 8 inches long, having 12 to 14 rows of deep kernels. The quality of the corn is not as good as the hybrids or even as Extra Early Bantam. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

622 STOWELL'S EVERGREEN: 95 days. 120 kernels per oz. The standard main crop white variety; used for the home garden, market and canning. Stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. Ears about 8 to 9 inches long with 16 to 20 rows of very white grains. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.35; 50 lbs. \$13.90; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

SUGGESTED RATES OF PLANTING HYBRID SWEET CORN

	1 packet will plant	Required seed per acre
Seneca Dawn.....	200 ft. row	10-12 lbs.
Seneca Chief.....	200 "	5-6 "
Seneca "60".....	200 "	10-12 "
Seneca 60 × C13.....	200 "	10-12 "
Seneca Golden.....	250 "	8-10 "
Marcross C6 × 13.....	170 "	6-8 "
Carmelcross.....	250 "	6-8 "
Seneca Hybrid 92 × 28	300 "	5-6 "
Golden Cross.....	300 "	5-6 "
Lincoln.....	200 "	10-12 "
Ioana.....	300 "	5-6 "
Lee.....	200 "	10-12 "

SPECIAL LARGE KERNEL SWEET CORN SEED

We grade all of our corn seed for size and remove the small and very large kernels. These large kernels are mostly round and where a corn planter is used require a "Round kernel plate"; but all tests have proven that they produce just as uniform a crop as the No. 1 flat kernels. We have never catalogued them before but many of our growers have taken advantage of the lower price and used them for years. We can furnish a limited amount of seed of this large grade of Seneca 60, Seneca 60 × C13, Seneca Golden and Golden Cross Bantam at the following quantity prices: 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$8.85; 50 lbs. \$16.90; 100 lbs. \$32.00 prepaid.

CUCUMBERS

Vitamins a b c g
 Pkt. will plant 15 hills
 1 oz. will plant 100 hills
 2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of frost and up to middle of June, in rows 5 feet apart or in hills 5 feet each way. It is well to put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill as some of the plants may be destroyed by bugs. After true leaves appear, thin to 4 plants per hill.

There are three general classes of cucumbers according to their uses: the small pickle, the dill type, and the long, slicing varieties. National Pickling is a standard small pickle variety. If you prefer early pickles, Mincu will produce them. Early White Spine produces those dark green, medium length, blocky cucumbers suitable for dill pickles.

We would call your special attention to Highmoor. Developed at the Maine Agricultural Station as a scab resistant variety. We believe Highmoor will take the place of other slicing varieties even in areas where cucumber scab is not a factor. We have tested it for two years and now have a limited amount of seed to offer. Highmoor is very attractive and has yielded heavier than Marketer or A&C in our trials.

Cucumber beetles can be controlled with Rotenone Dust. DDT should not be used on cucumbers.

★**199 HIGHMOOR:** 68 days. Plant is vigorous with medium to large leaves. Fruits 8 to 9 inches in length, cylindrical with nearly round ends, quite smooth, medium to dark green. Flesh thick-meated and high quality; resistant to cucumber scab. Pkt. 25c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.95; lb. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$17.00; 10 lbs. \$33.50; 25 lbs. \$81.25.

190 A & C: 68 days. Fruits are deep green in color, slightly tapered at the neck and moderately pointed, but fairly straight and symmetrical, 8-9 inches long, 2-2½ inches thick, white spined. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.60; 5 lbs. \$12.50; 10 lbs. \$24.50; 25 lbs. \$58.75.

★**191 CUBIT:** 70 days. A variety of special merit because of its excellent shape and dark green color. Fruits white spined, cylindrical, smooth, and hold their attractive color to larger size than most other varieties, 7½ to 8 inches long, 1⅞ inches in diameter. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.85; 5 lbs. \$13.75; 10 lbs. \$27.00; 25 lbs. \$65.00.

192 STRAIGHT 8: 66 days. This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about 8 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, white spined. Fruits well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready for use, and free from objectionable striping or tipping. Popular for greenhouse forcing. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.85; 5 lbs. \$13.75; 10 lbs. \$27.00; 25 lbs. \$65.00.

198 MARKETER: 70 days. A variety of recent introduction producing very dark green, white spined, cylindrical fruits which taper slightly at the ends. Fruits 7½ to 8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter. Vines are vigorous and prolific. Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.85; 5 lbs. \$13.75; 10 lbs. \$27.00; 25 lbs. \$65.00.

193 EARLY WHITE SPINE: 60 days. Primarily a "Dill" variety as it grows very straight, is square ended, 7 to 8 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter. Fruits are medium green and remain in good condition a remarkably long time. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. \$10.00; 10 lbs. \$19.50; 25 lbs. \$46.25.

194 MINCU: 53 days. A strain of extra early white spine introduced by the University of Minnesota. Produced close to the crown and almost in clusters the cucumbers are short and blocky—4½ to 5½ inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Suitable for small early pickles. They are smooth but not as dark colored as we would like. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$14.50; 10 lbs. \$28.50; 25 lbs. \$68.75.



In the Summer of 1946, Gordon Jones, who is in charge of the Seed Farm trial grounds, called our attention to a new cucumber called Highmoor. It looked so good that we secured stock seed and grew a limited acreage for seed this past year. We believe it is a variety with a future and that you should try it either commercially or in your garden.

★**195 NATIONAL PICKLING:** 54 days. Particularly uniform black spined variety for production of high grade small pickles. Fruits are straight, symmetrical, full at the ends, 6 inches long, 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter when mature. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$2.10; 5 lbs. \$10.00; 10 lbs. \$19.50; 25 lbs. \$46.25.

196 DOUBLE YIELD: 54 days. A heavy yielding black spined pickle variety. Fruits are medium length, very straight, with blunt ends and good color. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.60; 5 lbs. \$12.50; 10 lbs. \$24.50; 25 lbs. \$58.75.

★**197 MIXED CUCUMBER:** Cucumbers seem to do better when varieties are mixed and cross pollination takes place. Our mixture is made up of small pickles, dill, and slicing varieties. Recommended for home gardens only. Pkt. 10c.

EGG PLANT

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. should produce 100 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,500 plants

Sow seed inside about March 1st. When nights are warm, transplant out-of-doors 20 to 24 inches apart in 3 ft. rows. Cold nights stunt egg plant.

New Hampshire Hybrid is smaller than Kille's Select but being definitely earlier is much better adapted to the Northern States.

Flea beetles sometimes practically ruin newly set egg plant. It is always best to dust the plants with Rotenone as soon as they are set.

★**200 NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID:** 65 days. This variety was developed at the New Hampshire Experiment Station by Dr. J. R. Hepler to meet the need for a large fruited egg plant for the North. An early variety, plants are upright in growth and very productive. Fruits are good market size, medium dark purple in color and of very firm texture. Lower fruits touch the ground. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.

201 KILLE'S SELECT (Jet Black Strain): 81 days. A new selection very similar to the old Kille's Select but much blacker in color, which it retains throughout the whole season. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.

DANDELION

Vitamins A b C g

Packet will sow 10 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

The wild dandelion has for centuries been popular as an early spring potherb. The Chinese called it "Earth Nail" and "Golden Hair". In the middle ages it was also bleached and used for salads. The domesticated dandelion is much larger, more upright and thicker leaved than its ancestor, the wild variety.

Seed should be sown in spring or early summer and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

★**690 LARGE THICK-LEAVED:** The most popular variety of our cultivated dandelion. The plants are vigorous, upright, and produce good hearts. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$7.50.

DILL

Packet will sow 12 foot row
1 oz. will sow 50 foot row

Dill is so easy to grow that it should be produced in the garden rather than purchased in the market. Besides using the plant for making dill pickles, a little may be used to flavor soups and salads. Sow ½ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart.

★**691 LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH:** 70 days. Larger and much better than the common dill. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00.

★

"We have been using your seeds for some time and have wonderful success with them. We sell all our produce at our roadside stand and our customers are very high in their praise of our vegetables and especially sweet corn; we raise them all from your seeds."

January 19, 1947

R. G. Hendrie
Star Route
Glens Falls, N. Y.



Northern gardeners have for a long time needed a good, early egg plant; one that would produce a worthwhile crop in our comparatively short summer. New Hampshire Hybrid is the answer. It is early, productive and of the finest quality.

ENDIVE

Vitamins A C g

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Endive seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring but the best quality endive is produced in the fall from seed sown about July 1st in rows 20 to 30 inches apart. Plants should be thinned to 12 inches.

Deep Heart Fringed has practically taken the place of the old curly varieties. The head is much deeper and bleaches better.

★**210 DEEP HEART FRINGED:** 90 days. All-America Silver Medal Winner in 1940. Somewhat similar in appearance to Green Curled but is more upright in growth and has broader leaves and a deeper heart. Leaves are cut and curled at the edges; ribs are white, free from pinkish color, and the heart is white instead of cream. Outer leaves turn upward, making plants less susceptible to bottom rots than most endives. Before hard freezing weather cut your sweet corn stalks and cover endive. With this protection you will have Deep Heart Endive until nearly Christmas. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.10.

211 FULL HEART BATAVIAN: 90 days. An improved strain of Broad Leaved Batavian. Plant medium large with very deep, full, compact, well blanched heart of infolded, broad leaves that are of thick, buttery texture. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.10.

★

"I gave some Seneca Chief to my neighbors all over the Hill and they all say it is the sweetest corn they have ever grown. My customers said the same thing."

Stanley A. Chapman
R. 1, Box 292
San Bernardino, Calif.

KALE

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow late crop about July 15th in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin to 18 inches.

Kale is used for greens or garnishing. Use while young or only top leaves from old plants. Quality is improved by frost.

★**250 DWARF SCOTCH CURLED:** 55 days. A very hardy, green, low spreading variety, growing 16 to 20 inches tall. Leaves are finely curled. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

KOHL RABI

Vitamins b c

Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft.

Sow April 1st to August 15th, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart. Thin seedlings to stand 5 inches apart in row. It is best to make several small plantings as Kohl Rabi holds in edible condition for a comparatively short time.

★**215 EARLY WHITE VIENNA:** 55 days. Produces bulbs $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter 55 days after seed is sown and are best when used at this stage. Plants are small; leaves medium green. Bulbs flattened globe shape, pale green; interior is white, mild, crisp and tender. When cooked it has a more delicate flavor than Purple Top Turnip and is not as watery. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.50.

HERBS

692 CRESS, BROAD LEAVED: Sow in open ground after danger of frost. Differs from curled cress or pepper grass in that the leaf is merely notched on the edges. Leaves oval in shape, 2 in. long and 1 in. across. Splendid for garnishing and adds pleasant pungent flavor to salads. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

693 SUMMER SAVORY: Sow in the open ground after danger of frost. Grows about 18 in. high with small leaves which are dried on the stem and used for seasoning, especially in soups. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c.

694 SAGE, MAMMOTH BROAD LEAF: Sow early in open ground. A true perennial. Should be sown or transplanted to a spot where it will not be disturbed. Home grown sage leaves are much better than the commercial product for seasoning. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.55.

FENNEL

Fennel is grown in home and market gardens for the large bulb produced at the surface of the ground. It has a pleasant anise-like flavor and is used as a cooked vegetable or fresh in salads.

Sow in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and thin or transplant to stand 6 to 8 inches apart. Sow in May or June and again a month later for fall use. When the plants are half grown, drag earth up to them to blanch the bulbs.

217 FLORENCE: 110 days. Plants are 2 to 3 ft. tall. A reliable producer of firm, even bulbs. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.60.



Our trials have shown that there is a lot of difference in strains of Kale. We would appreciate having you try our Dwarf Scotch Curled this year.

MANGEL BEETS

Pkt. will sow 30 ft. row
 6 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Seed should be sown as early as possible to prepare soil in spring, 2 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 18 to 36 inch rows. Seedlings should be thinned to 10 inches.

Giant Half Sugar Rose is the most popular for both poultry and livestock feeding. This variety not only contains more sugar but is so tender that poultry eat it without cutting. A mangel hung in the poultry house provides exercise for the flock.

630 GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE: 90 days. Roots are long oval, tapered, grayish white with rose colored shoulder; flesh white, rich in sugar. On account of growing partly out of the ground and the long ovoid shape, the crop can be harvested easily and at less expense than any other root crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$11.00.

631 MAMMOTH LONG RED: 110 days. Roots are large, long spindle shape, straight, and thick; grow $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ out of ground; light red; flesh white tinged with rose. Very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$11.00.

632 DANISH YELLOW GIANT: 110 days. Roots very large, thick, cylindrical, compressed at mid-section, blunt, roots light yellow tinged with green above ground; grow largely above ground; easily harvested. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$11.00.

LEEK

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long thick stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched it makes an appetizing salad, or can be eaten like green onions. The seed is sown in the spring and is ready for use in the fall. Given a little protection with soil, it will last over winter.

255 AMERICAN FLAG: 150 days. A popular gardeners' variety with long, thick, well branched stem. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10; lb. \$6.25.

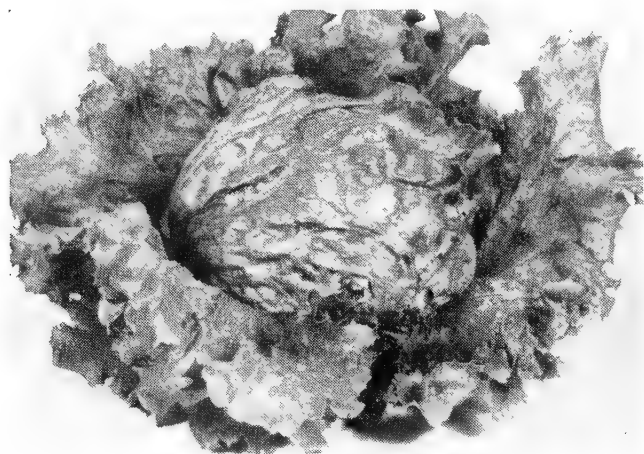
HEAD LETTUCE

Vitamins a b c g

Pkt. should produce 200 plants
1 oz. should produce 3,000 plants

Head lettuce in most sections does not head well in the heat of the summer. Best results are obtained when seed is sown inside about March 15th and transplanted to open ground May 1st to 15th. Set plants 12 to 16 inches apart in 18 inch rows.

May King is a small, sure heading lettuce suitable for the home garden. Great Lakes and Cornell 456 are commercial iceberg type varieties that are especially resistant to tip-burn and are bred to head better under hot weather conditions than will Imperial 44. Great Lakes produces a larger plant than Cornell 456 and is especially adapted to upland soils.



Growers have found that our strain of Cornell 456 lettuce is especially adapted to the muck sections of the Northeast; the heads are more compact and uniform.

230 GREAT LAKES: 86 days. Plants are large and vigorous; head of good size and attractive dark green color. Leaves wrap very tightly around the head. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. \$1.85; ½ lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$54.00.

233 IMPERIAL No. 44: 82 days. A variety having long, well folded leaves and hard, well formed heads. This variety heads well in warm weather and is resistant to tip burn. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; ½ lb. \$1.95; 1 lb. \$3.35; 10 lbs. \$32.50.

232 CORNELL 456: 82 days. Developed by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cornell University, Cornell 456 has proven very sure heading when grown in the East during the summer months. Frame and head slightly smaller than Great Lakes and of lighter green color. Resistant to tip burn and early bolting. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; ½ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$6.00; 10 lbs. \$59.00.

234 WHITE BOSTON: 76 days. A butterhead type that has taken the place of Big Boston. Leaves are smooth and straight on the edges. Plant and head entirely light green; heart buttery yellow. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 70c; ½ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$20.50.

240 COS or ROMAINE, White Paris Self Folding: 70 days. A medium large, well blanched, firm, loaf shaped head. Leaves are oval in form, flat and smooth; color medium dark green. Good quality. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 70c; ½ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$20.50.

***231 MAY KING:** 66 days. An early butterhead lettuce. Plants small, allowing very close planting, light green tinged slightly with brown. Head medium small, round, firm; interior rich golden yellow, buttery, and of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; ½ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$2.55; 10 lbs. \$24.50.

LEAF LETTUCE

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. will sow 50 ft. row

Leaf lettuce may be sown in open ground as soon as soil can be worked. Sow seed ¼ inch deep and thin to 6 inches. Additional plantings may be made at three week intervals throughout the season.

Bronze Beauty is a new All-America lettuce, having received the 1947 Bronze Medal. Bronze Beauty is an oak-leaf type which has always been associated with high quality.

We have tested Slobolt and find that it does remain in edible condition longer than other varieties. We recommend that you also try Slobolt.

Black Seeded Simpson is the standard green variety for the home garden, while most market gardeners seem to prefer Grand Rapids, especially for greenhouse culture.

Prizehead is very fine quality but its brown color confines its use to the home garden.

***220 BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON:** 45 days. Plants are large, attractive, compact, with broad, frilled light green leaves that are of fine crisp texture and splendid quality. Too tender for forcing under glass for market. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 75c; ½ lb. \$1.30; 1 lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

221 GRAND RAPIDS: 42 days. Plants are large, upright, compact and bright solid light green. Leaves are large, broad, tender, and the margin much waved and frilled. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 75c; ½ lb. \$1.30; 1 lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

223 SLOBOLT: 45 days. A strain of Grand Rapids type selected for its slow bolting character. Similar to Grand Rapids in appearance and quality. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; ½ lb. \$2.65; 1 lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$44.00.

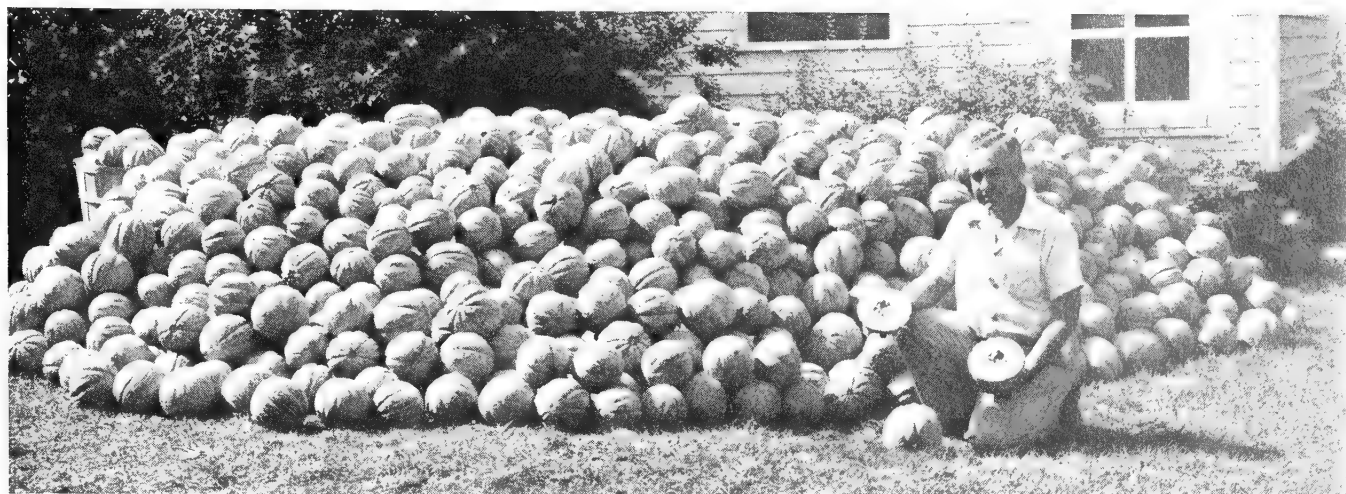
***222 PRIZEHEAD:** 48 days. Plants are medium large, strictly loose-leaf. Leaves are broad, crumpled and frilled. Outside leaves are tinged with red, inner leaves wholly green; very crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 75c; ½ lb. \$1.30; 1 lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

224 BRONZE BEAUTY: 42 days. A crisp, tender lettuce with an unusually tasty nut-like flavor. Plants are vigorous, well formed, and uniform in height. Leaves are long, neatly arched with margins deeply lobed and scalloped. Their color is a ruddy bronze. Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 70c; oz. \$1.25.

*

"May I tell you that you have the best early corn seed that is grown."

W. F. Thorne
Box 243
Simcoe, Ontario, Canada



Orson proudly displays a Seneca Bender melon. This pile of 200 bushels shows the melons as they came from the field. They were later sorted and only melons that were true to type were cut for seed; Orson discarded four bushels.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

Vitamins A b C g

Pkt. will plant 20 hills

1 oz. will plant 100 hills

2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

We are now limiting our list of melons to five varieties, the seed of which we are producing on our farms under carefully controlled conditions. Plants are grown in wooden veneer bands, transplanted in isolated fields, dusted and sprayed regularly to protect them from insects and disease. The melons are vine ripened, picked, sorted and cut individually to determine the interior quality. Only melons that pass this rigid inspection are saved for seed. Growers know that quality means everything in melons. We aim to offer seed that will produce this quality.

Muskmelon seed may be started inside in clay pots, fertile pots or plantbands and transplanted into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over; or the seed may be planted 8 to 10 seeds per hill 4 to 6 feet apart allowing 3 to 4 plants to each hill. Where seed is sown directly in the ground, it is advisable to cover the hills with hotents for protection against cool weather and insects. These hotents also allow earlier planting. If soil is dry do not put on hotents until plants start to come through the ground. A good soil well fertilized is necessary for muskmelons.

For the home garden we believe there is no variety equal to Seneca Delicious. It is early, very productive and excellent quality. Seneca Bender and Iroquois are larger, of fine quality, but later and not quite as productive. They have a firmer flesh and are better for market. Iroquois is resistant to fusarium wilt which is serious in some areas. Queen of Colorado is a fine melon but has proved in some sections to be a shy bearer.

Dust with Rotenone for striped cucumber beetle. Do not use DDT on melons.

★**261 SENECA DELICIOUS:** 85 days.—A small, early, well netted, orange fleshed melon of the Bender type. Not as large but far more uniform than the old Delicious. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; ½ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

★**260 IROQUOIS:** 90 days. Fruits are round to oval, about 6½ inches in diameter, with prominent ribs and good netting; the rind is tough and holds up well. Flesh is deep orange color, of fine texture and excellent quality. Skin is creamy green at maturity. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; ½ lb. 3.50; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

262 SENECA BENDER: 95 days. A uniform, medium-sized Bender with high quality, orange-yellow flesh. Vines are vigorous and productive. The melon which uniformly weighs from 5 to 6 pounds shows the typical Bender netting, ribbing and large blossom end scar. Pkt. 20c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; ½ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$29.50; 10 lbs. \$58.50.

263 QUEEN OF COLORADO: 90 days. The result of a cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Queen of Colorado combines the tough rind and flavor of Honey Rock with the thick flesh and texture of Hearts of Gold. Rind is pearly gray, faintly ribbed, with sparse, coarse netting. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; ½ lb. \$2.65; 1 lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$22.00; 10 lbs. \$43.50.

★

"We had never before grown such a lovely crop of vegetables. Our melons were the largest and most delicious."

October 2, 1947

Mrs. A. J. Fleig
R. I. W. Henrietta Rd.
Rush, N. Y.



SPECIAL SELECTED SEED

We have a limited amount of seed of Seneca Delicious and Seneca Bender taken from individual melons that were picked for special trueness to type; thickness, quality and flavor of flesh. We recommend this seed to commercial growers who have quality markets. Oz. \$1.15; ¼ lb. \$3.35; ½ lb. \$5.20; 1 lb. \$10.00.

266 BENDER'S SURPRISE: 90 days. Fruits thick oval, 7 pounds, distinctly ribbed and covered with slight patches of coarse netting; skin hard and greenish yellow at maturity; flesh bright salmon, of delicious quality. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; ½ lb. \$2.65; 1 lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$22.00; 10 lbs. \$43.50.

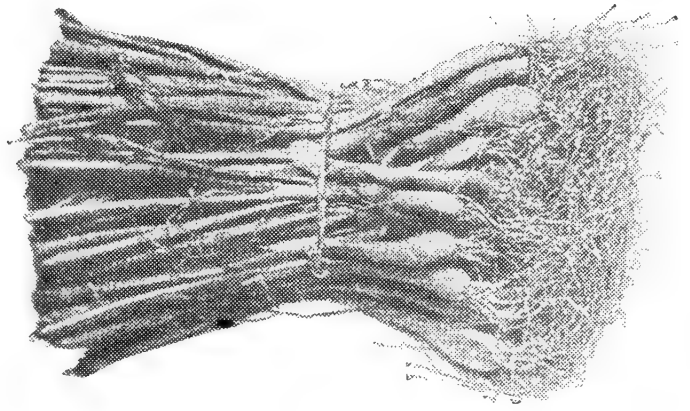
ONION PLANTS

Bunch will plant 30 ft. row

*UTAH SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS:

These Texas grown onion plants are so easy to transplant, so hardy and produce such large, dry onions that they are becoming more popular each year. Onions weighing up to 2 lbs. are produced from Sweet Spanish plants in 8 to 10 weeks. Shipment can be made soon after April 15th through May 15th depending on the weather in Texas and how soon the plants are ready. Please designate on your order approximately when you would like to have us make shipment. Onion plants are sold on the basis of bunches rather than count. The bunches are approximately the same size but may run from 50 to 110 plants per bunch depending on the size of the plants. We cannot, therefore, guarantee the number of plants in a bunch. Dust with DDT for control of onion thrip. (See page 39).

Per bunch 50c; 5 bunches \$1.75; 10 bunches \$3.00, prepaid; crate (approximately 6,000 plants) \$9.50, not prepaid. (Weight about 30 lbs. per crate.)



Many gardeners have found these Sweet Spanish plants a more satisfactory way to grow onions than sowing seed. They are easy to transplant and produce large, early sweet onions for home use or market.

*

"Last year I raised onions from plants bought of you. Two onions measured 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ " around and weighed 2 and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. I had 30 onions that filled a bushel basket."

March 13, 1947

G. Elbert Talbot
Earlville, N. Y.

ONION SEED

Vitamins b c

Pkt. will sow 20 ft. row

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft row

Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 20 inch rows as early as possible in spring. Thin seedlings to 4 inches. Riverside does best when sown indoors about March 1st and transplanted to open ground May 1st.

Take up onions as soon as the tops go down—this insures better keeping quality.

Onions are damaged by a small insect known as onion thrip. These feed on the leaves, causing them to turn white and later the leaves wilt and die. Dusting with DDT is a very effective control for onion thrip.

Early Yellow Globe and Brigham Yellow Globe are the two most popular cooking onions grown from seed. Ebenezer is largely used for growing sets, Sweet Spanish for growing plants from which large table onions are produced, and White Portugal for small pickle onions. Bunching onion seed may be sown either in the spring or fall for green onions.

***300 EARLY YELLOW GLOBE:** 100 days. The best early onion. Bulbs nearly globe shaped, medium large, deep yellow with clinging skins, solid, uniform and attractive. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.10; 5 lbs. \$19.75; 10 lbs. \$38.50.

301 BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE: 110 days. Bulbs deep globe shaped with rounded bottom; solid, well covered with tight-fitting thick skins; foliage dark green. Preferred by many growers because of its fine keeping qualities. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$19.25; 10 lbs. \$37.50.

302 EBENEZER: 100 days. An excellent variety for producing sets of exceptional keeping quality. Bulbs medium size, deep-flat in shape, pure deep yellow, very firm and hard. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75; 5 lbs. \$18.00; 10 lbs. \$35.00.

303 SWEET SPANISH, Utah Strain: 115 days. Bulbs globe-shaped, small neck; golden yellow skin; flesh white, very mild and of pleasing flavor. Either sow seed early in open ground or preferably indoors and transplant as soon as there is no danger of freezing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.75; 10 lbs. \$52.50.

306 SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE: 110 days. Bulbs large, globe-shaped; skin thick; very deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint tinge of pink, strong flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.75; 10 lbs. \$42.50.

304 WHITE PORTUGAL: 100 days. Bulbs of medium size, flat but fairly deep, pure white; flesh fine grained, firm and hard. A splendid keeper. When sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are used for pickling. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$24.25; 10 lbs. \$47.50.

305 BUNCHING ONION: Sown in the spring this variety produces large green onions early in the summer. It does not form a bulb. The stems are nearly twice as large as ordinary onions and hold in eating condition for a long time. If sown in the fall and given a little protection, this onion will stand all winter and produce fine, large "green" onions in the spring. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$4.75; 5 lbs. \$23.00; 10 lbs. \$45.00.

ONION SETS

1 lb. will set 75 to 100 ft. row
12 to 20 bushels will set 1 acre

***EBENEZER SETS:** These sets are small onions less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. When set in rows they produce green onions or if allowed to develop will form medium sized cooking onions. We suggest that sets be placed close together in the row and thinned as they develop. Those pulled in thinning may be used as green onions. Dust with DDT for onion thrip. Lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$2.10, prepaid; Bu. (32 lbs.) \$5.60; 2 bu. \$10.80; 10 bu. or more, \$5.25 per bu., not prepaid.

PEPPERS

Vitamins a b C g

Pkt. should produce 75 plants
1 oz. should produce 1,500 plants

Sow inside about March 15th, transplant once and set in open ground after danger of frost, in 30 inch rows, 20 inches apart.

Waltham Beauty, Early California Wonder, and Oakview Wonder are all good varieties for the home garden and early market. The two most popular main crop market varieties are California Wonder and World Beater.

★**341 EARLY CALIFORNIA WONDER:** 63 days.

An early strain of California Wonder developed for sections where the old variety has proven to be too late. Plants stocky and sturdy, vigorous, prolific. Fruits upright, very attractive, smooth, uniform, deep green changing to crimson at maturity; thick, sweet and mild. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$7.50.

348 OAKVIEW WONDER: 63 days. An early and more productive strain of California Wonder. Fruits blocky, smooth, with thick, mild, sweet flesh. Plants shorter and stockier than California Wonder but fruits are set earlier and more abundantly. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$7.00.

★**345 WALTHAM BEAUTY:** 57 days. A medium early pepper originated at the Massachusetts Field Station at Waltham. Fruits are large, sweet, thick-meated. Grow in an upright position which makes them rather difficult to pick; under some conditions Waltham Beauty seems to be a rather shy bearer. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.

346 KING-OF-THE-NORTH: 64 days. A very large and prolific sweet pepper of the World Beater type but earlier. The only fault that we have with King-of-the-North is that the flesh is rather thin. Waltham Beauty is better in this respect. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$7.00.

342 SUNNYBROOK: 75 days. Fruits tomato shape, 2 inches deep, 3 inches in diameter; smooth, glossy dark green turning to deep scarlet red. Flesh thick and sweet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.

343 CALIFORNIA WONDER: 75 days. Plants thrifty, upright, heavily productive over a long season. Fruits very large, very smooth, and regular; commonly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches through; deep green, becoming bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm, sweet throughout and of distinct flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$7.50.

350 WORLD BEATER: 70 days. Fruits large, oblong, commonly 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; deep green becoming bright deep red; flesh thick and sweet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.

344 GIANT CAYENNE: 70 days. One of the best "hot peppers". Fruits are 3 inches long and 1 inch through; ripen early and are very prolific. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65; lb. \$8.00.

★

"Please send a copy of your 1947 catalog to the Science Education Department of Wayne University. We wish to use this catalog in connection with the garden course offered by the University."

March 6, 1947

Florence G. Billig
Prof. of Science Education
Wayne University
Detroit 1, Michigan



California Wonder is the most popular variety of pepper grown today; early enough for green peppers in the Northeast but not for red ripe fruits.

OKRA

Pkt. will sow 15 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 50 ft. row

Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in 3 ft. rows May 15th to June 1st, or as soon as the soil is warm. Seedlings should be thinned to 1 ft. Okra is a favorite in the South where the pods are used as a vegetable, usually fried. In the North, Okra is used in soups and stews.

★**692 PERKINS LONG POD:** 60 days. Plants 4 to 5 ft. tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, become 7 to 8 inches long, distinctly ribbed and tapered. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

PARSLEY

Vitamins A b C

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
1 oz. will sow 200 ft. row

For early summer harvest, sow about April 1st. To winter over, sow from August 1st to September 1st and give it some protection such as straw or cold frame sash. Sow thinly in 12 inch rows, barely covering seed.

For winter parsley in the home, take up one or more plants in the fall and transplant into a large flower pot.

★**325 TRIPLE MOSS CURLED:** 75 days. Plants compact; leaves dark green and so finely cut and closely curled as to resemble tufts of moss. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$13.00.

PEAS

Vitamins a B c G

1 lb. will sow 100 ft. row

All peas are treated with Spergon before shipment.

Peas should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, 1 inch deep and 2 to 3 inches apart in row; rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, depending on variety.

Many new varieties of peas have been introduced in the last few years. Some of them have looked very promising but when thoroughly tested most of them have been found to be inferior or at least no better than the older, standard varieties. Our records show that although the pods of Little Marvel are rather small, it usually will outyield other early peas and is fine for home canning, freezing, and fresh for the table. Thomas Laxton is the most popular commercial freezing variety. Greater Progress, Alderman, and Dwarf Alderman are grown extensively for the fresh market while Midseason Giant seems to stand late planting and hot weather better than most varieties.

At the suggestion of the New York State Experiment Station we are adding Freezonian to our list. This new variety has been specially bred for quick-freezing.



We still prefer Little Marvel pea for our garden. It is early, productive, sweet, and melts in your mouth. This picture of Ane was taken last summer on our trial grounds.

★**500 LITTLE MARVEL:** 62 days. Vines dark green, 18 inches tall, stocky. Pods dark green, very plump, 3 inches long, nearly straight, blunt ended, and well filled with 7 to 8 sweet, tender peas. ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

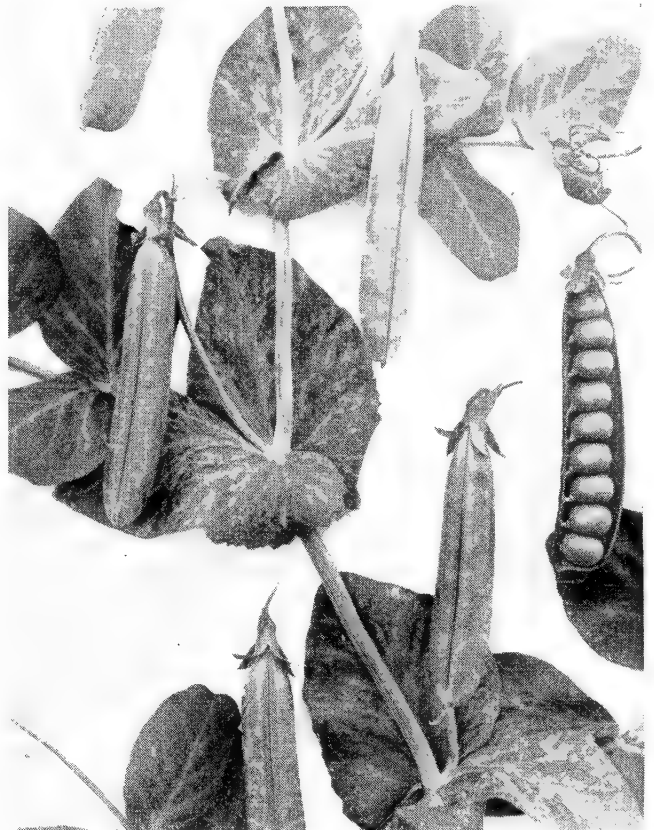
501 WORLD'S RECORD: 57 days. Vines light green, 2½ ft. high, medium heavy. Pods medium green, 3 to 3½ inches long, pointed at end, broad, plump, and filled with 7 to 8 large, tender peas. ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$4.90; 25 lbs. \$7.85; 50 lbs. \$14.90; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

★**502 GREATER PROGRESS:** 60 days. (Wilt resistant) An improved Laxton Progress. Vines dark green, 18 inches high. Pods dark green, 4½ inches long, plump, tapered at end, and filled with 7 to 8 large, sweet and tender peas. ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$7.60; 50 lbs. \$14.40; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

504 THOMAS LAXTON: 60 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines light green, 36 inches high. Pods dark green, 3½ inches long, plump, broad, blunt ended, and filled with 7 to 8 large, tender peas. ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

505 GRADUS: 62 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines medium green, 3 ft. high. Pods medium green, 4 inches long, plump, well filled with 6 to 8 large, sweet peas; tapered at end. ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$7.60; 50 lbs. \$14.40; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

★**507 MIDSEASON GIANT:** 67 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines dark green, coarse, 2 ft. high. Pods dark green, 4½ to 5 inches long, pointed at end, and filled with 8 to 9 large peas of good quality. ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Freezonian is a new variety much like Thomas Laxton, developed, as its name implies, for quick freezing. We feel it is worthy of a trial under your conditions.

511 FREEZONIAN: 63 days. (Wilt resistant.) All-America Bronze Medal Winner for 1948. A new variety developed especially for freezing. Vines dark green, 2½ ft. high, medium heavy. Pods dark green, 3½ inches long, blunt ended and well filled with 6 to 8 large, tender peas. This variety is of the Thomas Laxton type and has a tender, clinging skin which doesn't peel or loosen in freezing. ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

PEAS—Continued

506 MORSE'S MARKET: 70 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines medium green, robust, 2 ft. high. Pods dark green, 5 inches long, plump, curved, pointed at end, filled with 7 to 9 peas of fair quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$7.60; 50 lbs. \$14.40; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

***508 ALDERMAN or DARK PODDED TELEPHONE:** 74 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines dark green, coarse, 40 inches high. Pods large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, plump, straight, dark green, pointed at the end and filled with 8 to 10 large peas of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

509 DWARF ALDERMAN: 76 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines dark green, heavy, branching, 22 inches high. Pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, plump, slightly curved, pointed at end, and filled with 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

510 STRATAGEM: 78 days. (Wilt Resistant) Vines dark green, stocky, branching, 28 inches high. Pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, plump, straight, tapered at end, and filled with 8 to 10 tender peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$4.45; 25 lbs. \$7.10; 50 lbs. \$13.40; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

PUMPKIN

Vitamins A b c g
Pkt. will plant 6 hills
1 oz. will plant 20 hills

Plant 8 to 10 seeds in hills 6 to 8 ft. apart. Thin to 4 plants.

Winter Luxury and Small Sugar are small, high quality varieties suitable for pumpkin pies. Connecticut Field is too large for the average family. These varieties are used for canning, Thanksgiving decorations, and Jack-O-Lanterns.

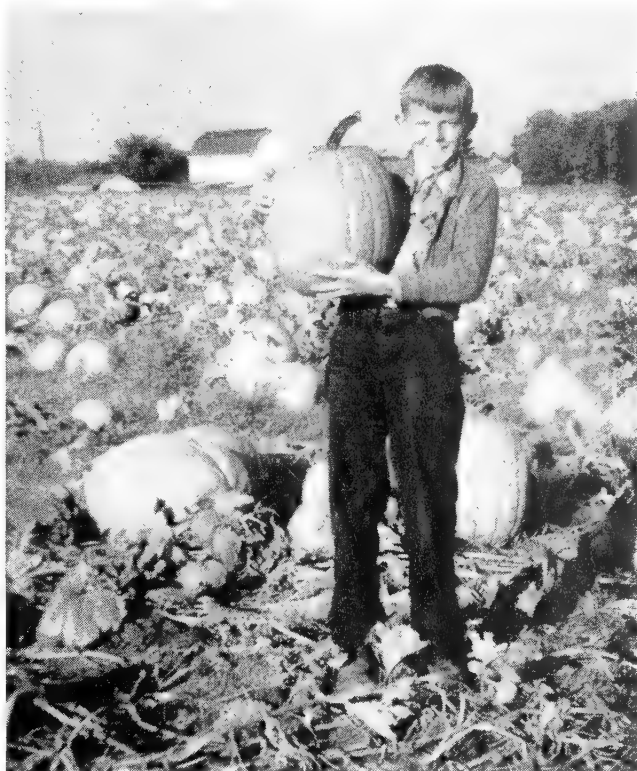
***330 WINTER LUXURY:** 100 days. Fruits almost globular, commonly 7 to 8 inches long, 8 to 9 inches in diameter and weigh 8 pounds. Skin light orange, not furrowed but with a netted, russety appearance. Rind thin and easily cut. Flesh very thick, yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50.

331 SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE: 115 days. Fruits 6 inches long, 8 to 9 inches in diameter, round, flattened at ends, furrowed, and weigh 6 to 8 pounds. Skin smooth, rich reddish-orange; rind hard. Flesh thick, sweet and dry, orange-yellow, and high quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50.

332 CONNECTICUT FIELD: 120 days. Fruits large, commonly 10 inches long, 12 inches in diameter, weight 20 pounds, sometimes much larger. Skin smooth, somewhat ribbed, deep orange-yellow. Rind thin, hard. Flesh thick, coarse, sweet and deep yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.50.



A Parsnip seed field in full bloom makes an attractive picture. Two years are required to produce seed; first year the parsnip, the next year the seed. Yes, Bud does look rather young in this picture. We will admit it was taken several years ago but Bud is still with us.



These big pumpkins are in real demand for Halloween. If you live near a city there is a chance to develop a nice business in supplying them.

PARSNIPS

Vitamins b c g
Pkt. will sow 40 ft. row
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft.

Seed germinates very slowly and particular care should be taken to have the soil in good condition before planting. Sow in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to a stand of 4 inches apart in row.

Parsnips may be dug in the fall, covered with leaves and used throughout the winter or they may be dug in the spring.

***320 HARRIS MODEL:** 150 days. An improved strain of the old Hollow Crown but better filled at the sides. The roots are well shaped, smooth and white. We grow this seed from selected transplanted roots. This increases the cost but we feel that it is worth it to the gardener who wants quality parsnips. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.

*

"Had the Mincu cucumber last year and it was a wonderful producer."
Feb. 15, 1947

Mrs. O. L. Ranfanz
5741 Pillsbury Ave.
Minneapolis 9, Minn.

RADISH

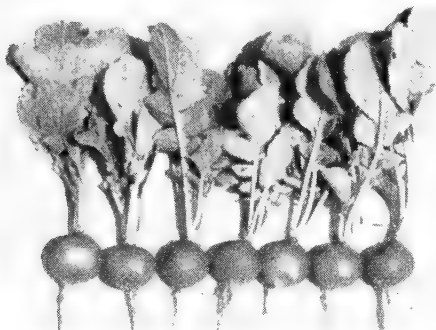
Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For continuous harvest, sow every two weeks from April 1st to September 1st. Uniform sowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart should require no thinning. Place rows 12 inches apart.

The old standard variety of radish has been Early Scarlet Globe, short top for the greenhouse and the medium top for out-of-doors. But each year of late Comet and Cavalier have gained in popularity, Cavalier for the commercial grower and Comet for the home gardener.



Each year more growers are turning to Cavalier radish; the most popular of all commercial varieties.

361 CAVALIER: 22 days. A brightly colored and very attractive variety for all purposes. Tops small; roots oblong-globe, slightly longer than broad, very firm, and of bright, almost true scarlet color. Especially adapted for forcing or growing out-of-doors. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

***364 ICICLE:** 30 days. The best early white variety. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; very white throughout, brittle as ice; mild and of splendid quality until 5 to 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

365 MIXED VARIETIES: The advantage of sowing mixed radishes for the home garden is that the early varieties bottom first and can be pulled leaving room for the later kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

SWISS CHARD

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. will sow 15 ft. row

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 foot rows as soon as ground can be worked in spring. Thin plants to 6 inches apart. By cutting off and using full grown outside leaves, a continuous harvest may be enjoyed throughout the season.

Lucullus is the most commonly grown chard. Fordhook is darker green and grows a little larger. Ruby is red, as the name implies, and has more of a beet flavor than either Lucullus or Fordhook Giant. If you like beet greens, you will like Ruby Chard.

***400 RUBY:** 60 days. A recently introduced strain in which the stems and midribs are bright red. Leaves are crumpled, dark green with red veins. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$43.00.

402 FORDHOOK GIANT: 60 days. Plants are tall and sturdy. Leaves are broad, heavily crumpled, dark green. Stems broad, thick and white. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$13.50.

***401 LUCULLUS:** 60 days. Plants are upstanding in habit of growth. Leaves are crumpled, bright yellowish green. Stems thick, broad, and pale green. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13.00.

362 EARLY SCARLET GLOBE: 23 days. An excellent strain for home and market gardens. Color rich bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp, and mild. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

363 EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, SHORT TOP: 23 days. A strain of equally good quality but having shorter tops than the standard Early Scarlet Globe. Ideal for greenhouse forcing. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

***360 COMET:** 25 days. Brightest colored of the bunching or table radishes. Globe-shaped. Suitable for use when $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter but become much larger without growing pithy. Medium tops; roots attractive bright clear red, less scarlet than Cavalier. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$100.00.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

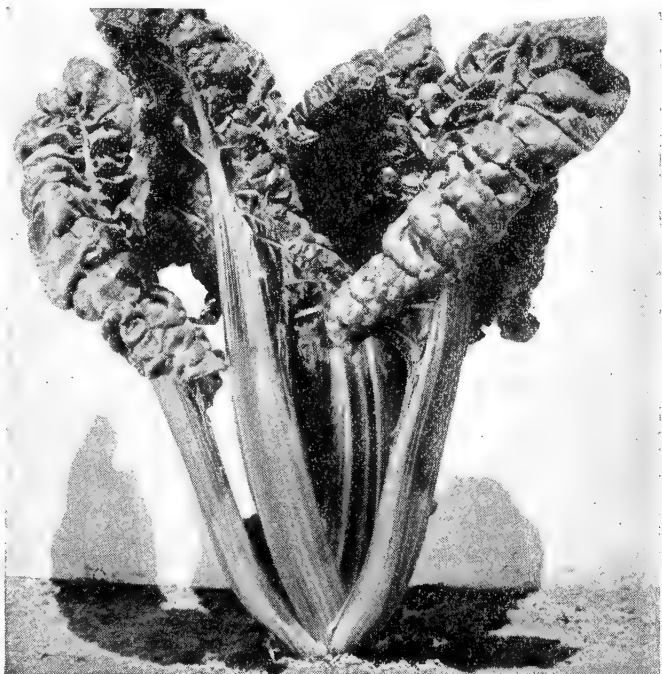
Pkt. will sow 12 ft. row

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 ft. rows. Thin seedlings to 3 inches.

Salsify roots may be dug in the fall, piled in a sheltered spot and covered with leaves for winter use. Freezing does not injure the roots; in fact it improves their flavor. Salsify may be used in soups or scalloped as you would prepare oysters.

***380 MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND:** An improved variety that is slow growing, requires all season. Roots are 8 to 9 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, tapering, smooth, and dull white. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$38.00.



We prefer Ruby to other varieties of Swiss Chard; Ruby has a special flavor.

SPINACH

Vitamins A b C G

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

All varieties except New Zealand should be sown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 2 to 4 inches apart in 14 to 18 inch rows. New Zealand spinach seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting. Sow 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in rows. Plenty of room should be allowed between rows as plants spread 3 to 4 feet. Sow spinach seed as soon as soil can be worked.

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing Bloomsdale, Northland and Nobel should be sown only in the spring as they are apt to blight if sown later in the season. Nobel is a large, smooth-leaved variety suitable for home use, freezing, or canning and is easier to wash than the savoyed or curled types. Blight Resistant Savoy should be used for fall planting. New Zealand is the only variety that will withstand hot summer weather.

390 BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, Dark Green Strain: 40 days. Plants are upright and compact, attain a height of 10 to 12 inches and spread of 12 to 15 inches. Leaves large, blistered and crumpled, rich deep glossy green, of splendid quality. Its darker color gives the plants a fresh appearance for a longer time after being cut than ordinary Bloomsdale. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$9.60; 50 lbs. \$18.40; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

395 NORTHLAND: 45 days. A dark green selection from Nobel spinach. The huge, smooth leaves are very succulent and of splendid quality. This variety will produce more tonnage per acre than any other sort, and is slow in going to seed. A good sort for the home garden and especially good for canning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$12.10; 50 lbs. \$23.40; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

391 NOBEL: 43 days. A strain of Giant Thick Leaved Spinach. Plants large, vigorous, and spreading; slow to form seedstalks, and an extremely heavy yielder. Leaves very large, thick, broad arrow-shaped with rounded tip. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$12.10; 50 lbs. \$23.40; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

***392 LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE:** 45 days. Plants large, very uniform, erect and sturdy, with very attractive, highly crumpled and blistered dark green leaves. Only a few days later than Bloomsdale, it holds much longer without going to seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$12.10; 50 lbs. \$23.40; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

***393 BLIGHT RESISTANT SAVOY:** 40 days. Bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for sections where blight (mosaic) occurs. Plants upstanding, vigorous. Leaves somewhat smoother than other strains of Savoy. We have found that our special strain of Blight Resistant Savoy will stand 5 days longer and is a little more erect than the original strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$10.85; 50 lbs. \$20.90; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

394 NEW ZEALAND: 70 days. Not a true spinach, though similar when cooked. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Seed should be soaked for 24 hours before planting. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$15.85; 50 lbs. \$30.90; 100 lbs. \$60.00.

SUMMER SQUASH

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will plant 10 hills

2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Summer squash should be planted after danger of frost anytime up to June 15th, 1 inch deep in hills 4 feet by 4 feet. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and thin to 3 plants.

Yankee Hybrid and Early Prolific are the two most popular Summer straightneck varieties. Yankee Hybrid is a first generation cross made every year on our farms. It will yield about twice as many fruits in the first ten days of bearing as Early Prolific. Early Crookneck is largely used in the South.

***550 YANKEE HYBRID:** 50 days. Similar in appearance to Early Prolific, this hybrid is distinctly earlier, more uniform, and more productive than either of its inbred parents—Connecticut Straightneck and Early Prolific. The plants are bush type. Fruits are medium yellow, straight and slightly warted. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$50.00.

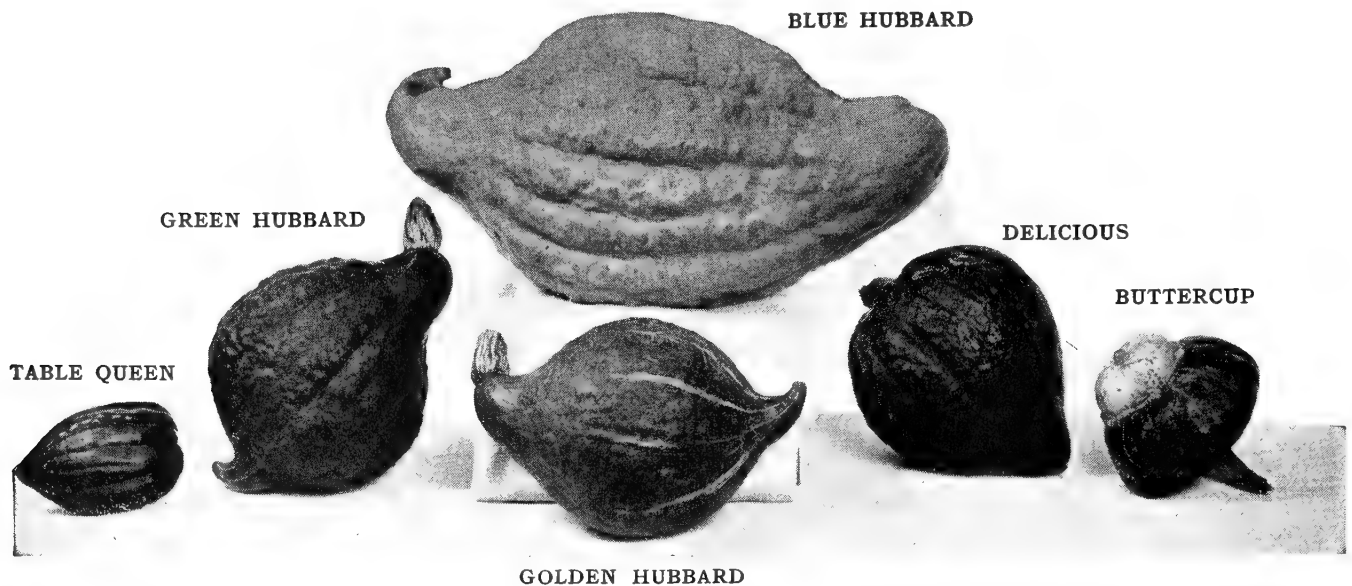
554 EARLY PROLIFIC: 55 days. Plants dwarf, bush type. An attractive, productive strain of Giant Straightneck; though the fruits are somewhat smaller, they are earlier and of bright lemon-yellow color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$14.50.

553 EARLY CROOKNECK: 55 days. Plants very prolific. Fruits curved at neck, light yellow at early eating stage, and covered with warts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$14.50.

556 LONG COCOZELLE: 65 days. Italian marrow bush type. Fruits are cylindrical, straight, smooth, dark green with light green stripes. Very prolific. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.00.



Yankee Hybrid produces more early squash than other varieties; keep the fruits picked and the plants will continue to produce for many weeks. Two or three hills in the garden will supply your table and some for the neighbors.



WINTER SQUASH

Vitamins A b c g

Pkt. will plant 6 hills
2 to 4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Winter squash seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, so as to give the squash plenty of time to mature. Plant in hills 6 feet by 8 feet, 6 seeds per hill. Thin seedlings to 3 plants per hill.

Each year we have been growing more of our squash seed on our Eastern farms. This Eastern seed is better isolated and more carefully selected. The cost is considerably higher; however, we have found that our trade demands this high quality seed and gladly pays the difference in price.

Butternut, Table Queen, and Royal Acorn should be classed as pumpkins but as they are commonly prepared and eaten like Winter squash, we list them together. These varieties are not as fine quality as the real Winter squashes. The best quality Winter squash is Seneca Buttercup while Green Delicious and Green Hubbard are the most popular for commercial growers. Blue Hubbard yields well but is too large for the average family.

Rotenone dust will control the striped cucumber beetle. Write the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., for Circular 127 on Control of Squash Borer.

★**561 SENECA BUTTERCUP:** 100 days. Distinct, outstanding winter squash. Fruits are turban-shaped, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed, deep dull green faintly striped and flecked with dull gray. Flesh is deep golden yellow and fine grained. Very dry and of pleasing flavor when cooked. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; ½ lb. \$2.35; 1 lb. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$39.00.

★**558 TABLE QUEEN:** 80 days. Also called Acorn. These individual squashes are pointed acorn shape, 5 ½ inches long and 4 inches in diameter. They are ribbed, smooth and dark green in color. The shell is thin; flesh light yellow. It is customary to bake these whole or halved. After baking, add butter and seasoning and serve in the shell. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.20; ½ lb. \$2.10; 1 lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$34.00.

559 ROYAL ACORN or LARGE TABLE QUEEN: 90 days. A recent selection out of Table Queen. Averages 2 to 3 inches longer and an inch broader than the original strain. Fruits 7 inches long, 6 inches in diameter; dull dark green. Excellent keeper. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 75c; ½ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

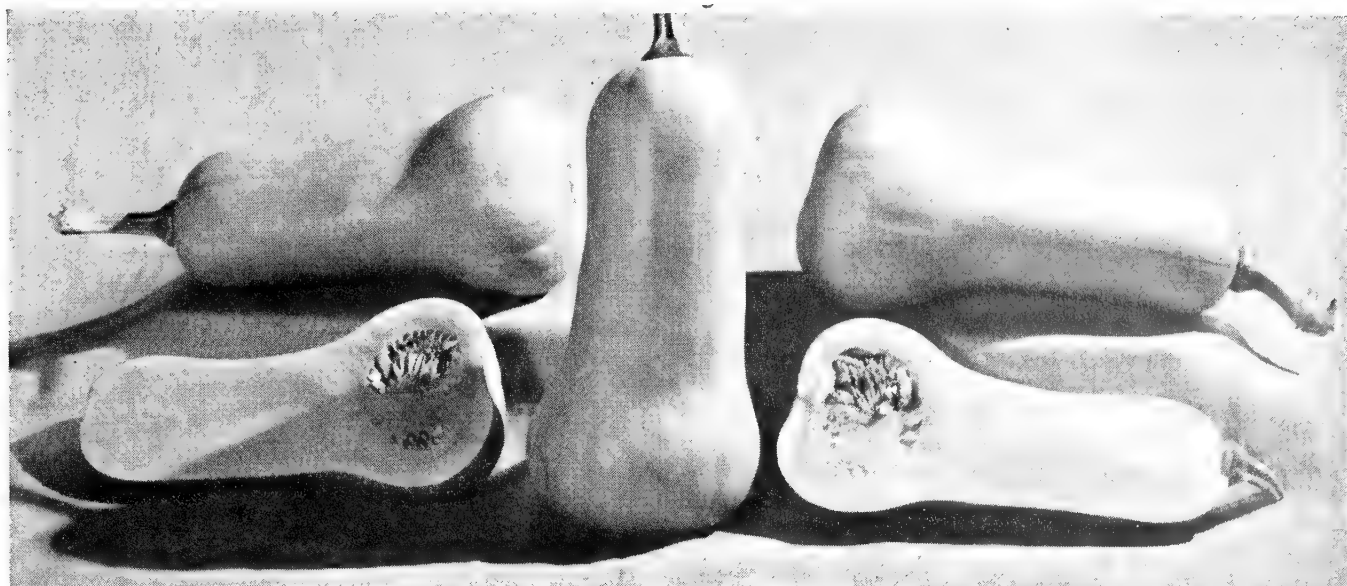
563 GOLDEN HUBBARD: 100 days. Similar to Green Hubbard, but earlier, smaller, and more prolific. Fruits moderately warted, orange red, with faint cream colored stripes toward the blossom end. Flesh deep orange and dry. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; ½ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$24.00.

562 GREEN HUBBARD: 105 days. The standard winter squash. Fruits are large, commonly 9 to 10 inches through, globular, dark bronze green, moderately warted. Rind very hard and strong. Flesh very thick, deep orange-yellow, fine grained and dry. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; ½ lb. \$2.20; 1 lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$36.50.

566 WARTED HUBBARD: 110 days. Somewhat larger than Green Hubbard and more heavily warted. Fruits about 14 pounds, pointed at each end. Very dark green, flesh deep orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Very prolific, stores well. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$29.00.

564 BLUE HUBBARD: (Eastern grown). 105 days. Superior in edible quality to other Hubbard strains. Fruits large, round, pointed at both ends; slightly ridged, with very hard blue-gray rind; weighs from 12 to 14 pounds, some larger. Flesh yellow-orange and thick. We believe that we have one of the purest strains on the market. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; ½ lb. \$2.35; 1 lb. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$39.00.

565 WESTERN GROWN BLUE HUBBARD: 105 days. This differs from our Eastern grown strain in that it is shorter. Resembles Green Hubbard in shape but is larger. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; ½ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$24.00.



BUTTERNUT

WINTER SQUASH—Continued

557 BUTTERNUT: 100 days. A recent introduction which has become very popular. Fruits are 10 to 12 inches long with a neck of about 4 inches in diameter which is solid flesh. The small seed cavity is located in the lower bowl-shaped end. Skin is light creamy brown. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, dry, of good quality, and a good keeper. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 80c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; ½ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$6.00.; 10 lbs. \$59.00.**

568 KITCHINETTE: 105 days. A small strain of Green Hubbard, perhaps two-thirds as large—6 pounds. It is of more convenient size for the average family and is of excellent quality. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; ½ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$24.00.**

567 GOLDEN DELICIOUS: 103 days. On account of its extremely dry flesh it is highly desirable for canning and home use. Fruits top-shaped, about 7 pounds. Skin bright reddish orange, with deep green tip at blossom end. Flesh thick, medium grained, golden orange, sweet and dry. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 90c; ½ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$25.50.**

***560 GREEN DELICIOUS:** 103 days. Fruits are broad top-shaped, commonly 7 to 8 inches long. Skin is very dark green, fairly smooth. Rind is thin but hard. Flesh is extremely thick, bright yellow, fine grained and dry, without fibre, and of highest quality. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; ½ lb. \$2.20; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$36.50.**

TURNIPS

Vitamins b c g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
½ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
Seed hot water treated

For winter use, seed should be sown July 15th to 30th either in 12 to 28 inch rows, ½ inch deep, or broadcast. If in rows, seedlings should be thinned to 4 inches apart. Sown in spring, turnips are apt to be wormy.

The Purple Top White Globe is the standard winter turnip for the field and garden. Turnip seed may be sown by broadcasting between the rows at the last cultivation of your garden. In this way you will grow all the turnips you need with very little labor.

***450 PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE:** 57 days. Tops medium large, compact, cut-leaved. Roots globular, smooth; bright purplish-red above, white below; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh is white, firm, fine grained and tender when young. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.**

451 GOLDEN BALL: 60 days. Tops small, cut-leaved. Roots globular, commonly 4 inches in diameter. Skin smooth, orange-yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of good quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.**

*

"We planted your hybrid sweet corn last year and had wonderful results."
May 13, 1947

Mrs. Amos Roth
Clarence, N. Y.

RUTABAGAS

Vitamins b C g

Pkt. will sow 25 ft. row
½ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
Seed hot water treated

Rutabagas are either seeded in rows 18 to 30 inches and thinned to 6 to 10 inches or sowed in a bed and transplanted. Rutabagas require a month more to mature than turnips so should be sowed earlier.

Improved Long Island is the most commonly grown commercial variety.

***460 IMPROVED LONG ISLAND:** 90 days. Tops comparatively small and neck short. Roots are large, spherical, purplish-red above ground, light yellow below; taproot small. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, firm, crisp, mild and sweet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00.**

461 HALL'S WESTBURY: 90 days. A large growing yellow variety with purple top and small neck. One of the popular varieties grown in Canada. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.00.**

*

"Your clerk recommended Greater Progress for good, early peas. We had them just 52 days after we planted them; such large pods—so many had 10 large peas in a pod. We know now what to inquire for."
October 13, 1947

Mrs. Lester Francisco
Middlesex, N. Y.

TOMATOES

Vitamins A b c g

Pkt. should produce 125 plants

1 oz. should produce 1,000 plants

All Certified tomato seed is hot water treated.

Sow seed inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set as soon as danger of frost is past. Tomatoes that are to be staked may be set as close as 2 ft. apart. If they are not to be staked, set plants 4 ft. each way.

We consider Valiant the best tomato for the home garden. Valiant is an early, smooth, well colored variety that bears over a long period of time. Victor is a fine early variety if it does well under your conditions. John Baer and Stokesdale are the two most popular canning varieties for New York State while Marglobe and Rutgers are used in the States farther South.

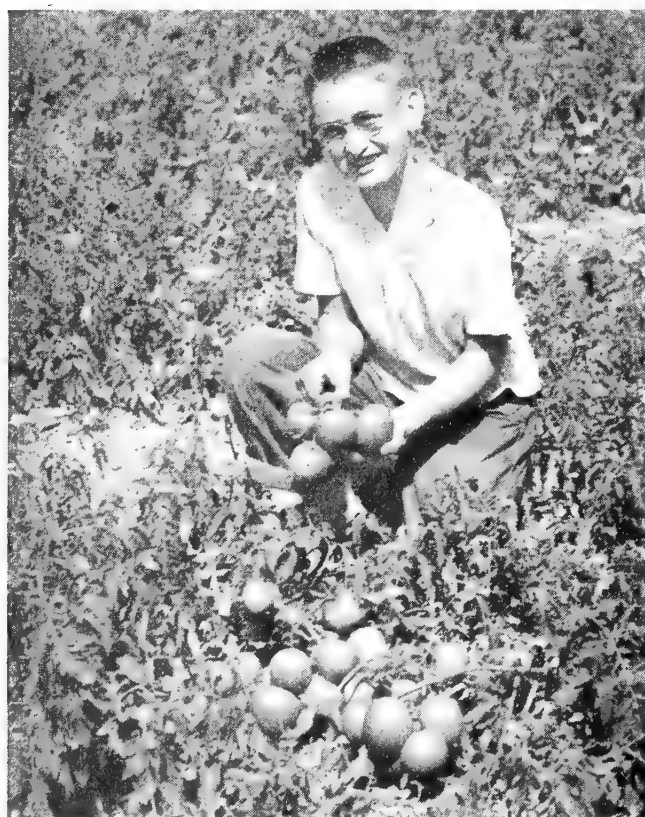
Dust tomato plants with Rotenone as soon as they are set to protect them from flea beetles.

EARLY VARIETIES

410 VICTOR: 66 days from setting of plants. Introduced by Michigan State College and awarded the All-America Bronze Medal in 1941. Vine is short branching and foliage rather sparse permitting closer planting than most varieties. Fruits about 3 inches in diameter, globe-shaped or slightly flattened, smooth, ripens to full deep scarlet, and does not ordinarily crack. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. 95c; ¼ lb. \$2.85; ½ lb. \$4.45; lb. \$8.50.

★**411 VALIANT:** 66 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. A new early tomato that we are listing instead of Earliana. The fruit is much smoother than Earliana and ripens over a long period of time. The vines are vigorous, spreading in habit, and produce heavy crops of large well colored tomatoes. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. 95c; ¼ lb. \$2.85; ½ lb. \$4.45; lb. \$8.50.

422 COMET: 68 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. This fine tomato has been found by many growers to be the most satisfactory variety for greenhouse and trellis grown tomatoes where a medium size fruit is desired. Home gardeners also find Comet very desirable, especially for staking. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.10; ½ oz. \$1.90; oz. \$3.50; ¼ lb. \$12.00.



Frank likes to pick Victor tomatoes for the plants are small and can be set close. The tomatoes are all in the center of the plant and easy to reach.



Aksel Jensen of Geneva, N. Y. had this picture taken to send to relatives in his native Denmark. Last year for the first time Aksel produced trellis-grown Comet tomatoes. He plans to increase his acreage this year. Mr. Jensen also grows our John Baer; our early and midseason cabbage and hybrid sweet corn. He finds there is always a good market for well grown vegetables from quality seed.

SMALL FRUITED VARIETY

417 KING HUMBERT: 75 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. The small plum-shaped Italian tomato is used extensively for tomato paste and canning whole. Mildly acid, firm and sweet. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c; oz. 95c; ¼ lb. \$2.85; ½ lb. \$4.45; lb. \$8.50.

★

"I believe you have one of the most concise and instructive catalogs that I have seen."

Frank Ferguson
280 Grand Street
Newburgh, N. Y.

TOMATOES—Continued

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

412 STOKESDALE: 75 days. Certified Seed. As early as John Baer and a week earlier than Marglobe. Vines are rather open in habit with medium heavy foliage. Fruits large, globe-shaped, smooth and well colored. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; ½ lb. \$3.95; lb. \$7.50.

★**413 JOHN BAER:** 70 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. Vines of medium height and open growth. Fruits medium size, smooth, flattened globe-shaped, attractive deep scarlet, with medium walls and small core. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.; oz. 80c; ¼ lb. \$2.40; ½ lb. \$3.85; lb. \$7.25.

414 PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER, also called Pritchard: 75 days. Vines are robust but not of rank growth. Fruits large, globe-shaped, scarlet and well colored about the stem end. Flesh firm and of fine quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$2.65; ½ lb. \$4.20; lb. \$8.00.

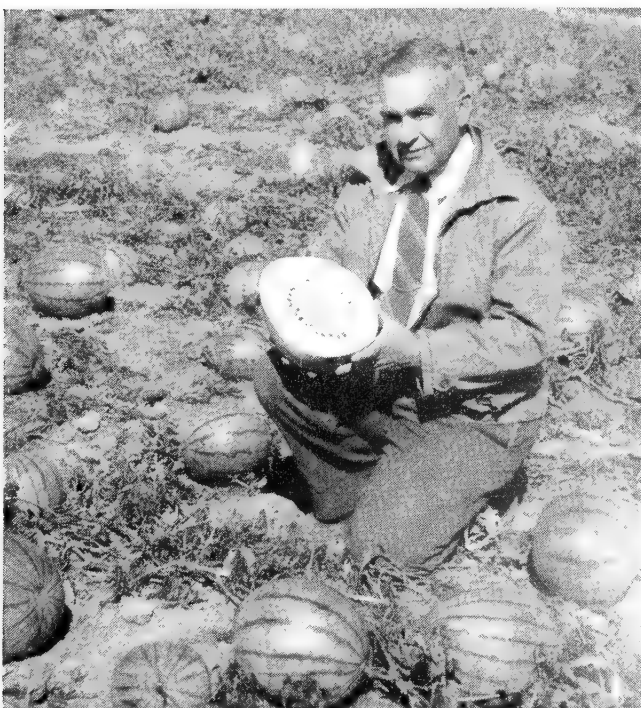
LATE VARIETIES

420 MARGLOBE: 77 days. Vines are thrifty, heavily productive, and of long bearing period. Fruits are uniform deep scarlet, large, uniformly globe-shaped, smooth, solid and of distinct quality. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; ½ lb. \$3.20; lb. \$6.00.

★**421 RUTGERS:** 82 days. N. Y. Certified Seed. A late variety from the New Jersey Experiment Station. Vines large with thick stems and vigorous foliage. Fruits globular, bright red, smooth, with thick walls and small seed cells. This variety is rather late for some sections of New York State. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c; oz. 95c; ¼ lb. \$2.85; ½ lb. \$4.45; lb. \$8.50.

YELLOW VARIETIES

★**416 JUBILEE:** 80 days. An outstanding yellow tomato for home garden use. Fruits large, globular, smooth, bright golden orange, mildly flavored and of excellent quality. Interior meaty, thick-walled and with few seeds. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$2.65; ½ lb. \$4.20; lb. \$8.00.



Yellow fleshed Honey Cream doesn't show up too well in a picture but we can assure you that Orson and the photographer enjoyed the melon after the picture was taken—Don't ask where the other half is.



Reuben has charge of cultivating and controlling weeds in the small seed crops such as tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, beets, etc. grown on the farms. It was a tough job this past year and he has reason to be pleased with the crop of John Baer tomatoes being picked for Certified seed.

WATERMELON

Pkt. will plant 10 hills

Watermelons require a light, well drained soil and plenty of fertilizer. We suggest in the North that the plants either be started inside in bands or fertile pots and transplanted to the open ground after danger of frost is past; or, the seed may be planted under Hotents.

Either method will insure an early crop of delicious melons.

Honey Cream is the best early watermelon. Its delicious golden yellow flesh and thin rind make it unique among watermelon varieties.

★**440 HONEY CREAM:** 82 days. Honey Cream is a prolific watermelon of excellent quality. The fruits are large, nearly round and light green with darker green stripes. The flesh is golden yellow, firm, and of excellent quality. We recommend Honey Cream for the home garden and roadside stand. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.45; ½ lb. \$2.35; lb. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$40.00.

442 KLONDIKE: 90 days. An early variety, very popular in the Western States. Fruits large, oblong, slightly tapering to blossom end and medium sized. Flesh bright deep red, very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 95c; ½ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$26.50.

441 EARLY KANSAS: 90 days. Fruits large, nearly round, bright green, with broad wavy stripes of lighter green. Flesh bright red, thick, free from stringy heart, and of excellent flavor. Rind thin and tough. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35; ¼ lb. 95c; ½ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$26.50.

Plant Watermelon and Muskmelon Seed in
Plant Bands or Fertile Pots. See page 40.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Set plants 18 inches apart in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. rows. We have in the past dug strawberry plants as they were wanted by the customers. Many of the orders came in late or specified late shipment. We found these late dug plants started slowly and were not as vigorous as early dug plants.

We now start digging and shipping our northern grown plants about April 10th. If a later shipping date is specified, we will hold your plants dormant in cold storage until date of shipment.

Shipments before April 10th will be Maryland grown plants and will be made direct from growing point.

We list the four spring varieties that seem to be among those best adapted to the East. Premier is a fine early berry but the fruiting season is short. Fairfax is a day or two later but fruits over a much longer season. Catskill, a midseason variety produces very large berries over a long season. Sparkle, a new variety, is especially recommended for freezing. Mastodon is the best of the everbearing varieties.

***FAIRFAX:** One of the most popular berries for the home garden and roadside stand; a day or two later than Premier but an exceptionally long fruiting season. Plants are vigorous and foliage holds well through fruiting season. Fruits are very large and hold size better than most varieties. Fairfax has a rich, full bodied flavor and a mouth watering aroma. **Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.30; 50 plants \$2.15; 100 plants \$3.40, prepaid; 500 plants, \$9.40; 1,000 plants \$18.00, not prepaid.**

PREMIER: A favorite variety for local and nearby markets. The plant is vigorous, makes good fruiting bed in all types of soil and is very disease resistant. First fruits are large but season is short and berries have a tendency to run down in size as season advances. A very heavy producer of excellent quality berries. **Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.30; 50 plants \$2.15; 100 plants \$3.40, prepaid; 500 plants \$9.40; 1,000 plants \$18.00, not prepaid.**

CATSKILL: A very large midseason berry suitable for both the home garden and local markets. Plants vigorous, free from leaf diseases, very productive and thrives in all soils. Fruit very large, attractive, holds size well throughout the season. **Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.30; 50 plants \$2.15; 100 plants \$3.40, prepaid; 500 plants \$9.40; 1,000 plants \$18.00, not prepaid.**

MASTODON EVERBEARING: Most popular of the everbearing varieties, Mastodon produces a good crop during the summer and fall of the same year planted. The following spring it will yield a fine crop equal to many regular spring varieties. With its fall bearing qualities, this double duty strawberry has made many friends. Plants vigorous; berries generally large to very large. Spring crop larger than that produced in the summer and fall. **Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$2.00; 50 plants \$3.40; 100 plants \$5.40, prepaid; 500 plants \$16.00; 1,000 plants \$28.00, not prepaid.**



Some varieties of strawberries are better adapted than others for quick-freezing. Sparkle is one of these and is also hardy, attractive, and productive.

SPARKLE: The New York State Experiment Station especially recommends Sparkle as a quick freezing variety. Sparkle, a new introduction from the New Jersey Experiment Station, ripens late, has a fine flavor and is claimed to be resistant to Red Stele root rot disease. **Freshly dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants \$1.30; 50 plants \$2.15; 100 plants \$3.40, prepaid; 500 plants \$9.40; 1,000 plants \$18.00, not prepaid.**

*

"I want to say that the Strawberry Plants we got from you produced the finest berries I ever ate and are simply tops to use for freezing—after six months in our locker, berries were fresh and firm as if we had just picked them out of the garden. They were the Fairfax."

January 16, 1947

Mrs. Philip Schwab
R. I, Pine Cliff Lodge
Gaines, Pa.

ROOTS

SENECA WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS:

A new strain of Washington developed on our farms by selecting high producing plants of Mary Washington, testing these for yield, size of shoot, and uniformity. From these a male and female were chosen as the best in the group and crossed to produce Seneca Washington. Seneca Washington is very vigorous and apparently is as resistant to disease as its parents. The shoots are large, green with purple compact tips.

No. 1, ONE YEAR ROOTS: (Weight about 75 lbs. per 1,000). **Doz. \$1.20; 50 roots \$3.00; 100 roots \$5.00, prepaid; 500 roots \$15.50; 1,000 roots \$30.00, not prepaid.**

HORSE RADISH ROOTS: Strong, well grown roots; freshly dug; ready after April 10th. **50 roots \$1.50; 100 roots \$2.25, prepaid; 1,000 roots \$15.00, not prepaid.**

MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS: The most popular strain of the Washington variety. Produces high quality asparagus. Very resistant to rust. Stems green with purple compact tips.

No. 1, ONE YEAR ROOTS: (Weight about 75 lbs. per 1,000). **Doz. \$1.10; 50 roots \$2.80; 100 roots \$4.80, prepaid; 500 roots \$14.50; 1,000 roots \$28.00, not prepaid.**

MacDONALD RHUBARB ROOTS: A new crimson stalked rhubarb of excellent flavor. Sauce made from MacDonald Rhubarb is a beautiful pink color and much more attractive than that made from common varieties. Roots average about 1 lb. each. **Single roots 35 cts.; 10 roots \$3.20, prepaid; 100 roots \$25.00, not prepaid.**

*

"The asparagus roots were the largest, strongest roots I have ever seen; the Ontario potatoes were of excellent quality."

June 6, 1947

Dana G. Tubbs
Trumansburg, N. Y.



We admit that our weather last season was ideal for the growth of pasture but believe John McFetridge made a record when he pastured 30 Holstein cows all season on 7 acres of our Permanent Pasture Mixture supplemented by 5 acres of Sudan grass.

PASTURE MIXTURES

Every year we find more interest in improving our pastures. This is not only true on our so-called poor soils but is becoming even more so on our best soils where dairying is definitely on the increase.

We are this year listing three types of pasture mixture—all have been approved by the Department of Agronomy, Cornell University. These, we feel, will fit the needs and purse of most dairymen. If you have a special problem, write us and we will try to help you.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE: For establishing a permanent pasture on good, fertile, well drained soil where care will be taken in grazing practices. Seeding should be made in April or early May without a companion crop. The field should be ready for light grazing in about sixty days from sowing; not suitable for hay production. 18 lbs. (enough for 1 acre) \$6.70, prepaid; 50 lbs. \$16.65, not prepaid; 100 lbs. \$32.60, not prepaid.

★

"The 29-3 seed corn I purchased from you last year produced a splendid crop."
February 3, 1947

Alex J. MacColl
Caledonia, N. Y.

GENERAL PURPOSE PASTURE MIXTURE: Suitable to soil high in fertility, not drouthy, well supplied with lime and fairly well adapted to alfalfa. It may be seeded either alone or with a companion grain crop. Hay or silage may be cut one year. 16 lbs. (enough for 1 acre) \$9.50, prepaid; 50 lbs. \$26.90, not prepaid; 100 lbs. \$52.65, not prepaid.

UTILITY PASTURE MIXTURE: A mixture for soil with low to medium fertility not suitable for growing alfalfa; may be seeded either alone or with companion grain crop. May be cut for hay or silage one or two years. 15 lbs. (enough for 1 acre) \$7.60, prepaid; 50 lbs. \$22.80, not prepaid; 100 lbs. \$44.75, not prepaid.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

Each year growers are finding that Domestic Rye Grass can be successfully used as a cover crop on more and more of their cultivated fields; grape growers are sowing it in vineyards; apple and peach growers are sowing Domestic Rye Grass in their orchards; dairy farmers are finding that it not only makes a better cover crop than rye but provides excellent late fall and early spring pasture; vegetable growers are seeding cabbage, sweet corn, squash, and tomato fields at the last cultivation with Domestic Rye Grass. Rye Grass in the north should be sowed before September 1st.

Domestic Rye Grass sowed at the last cultivation makes very little growth until frost has killed the crop or until it is harvested. From then on, until covered by snow, Domestic Rye Grass grows rapidly, forming a sod that protects the soil from erosion and furnishes a large amount of humus for the use of the following crop.

Domestic Rye Grass should be seeded at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre if it is not to be pastured. If pastured a seeding of 20 pounds is recommended. Domestic Rye Grass forms a much greater root system than rye; does not grow as fast in the spring; and can be sowed at less cost per acre.

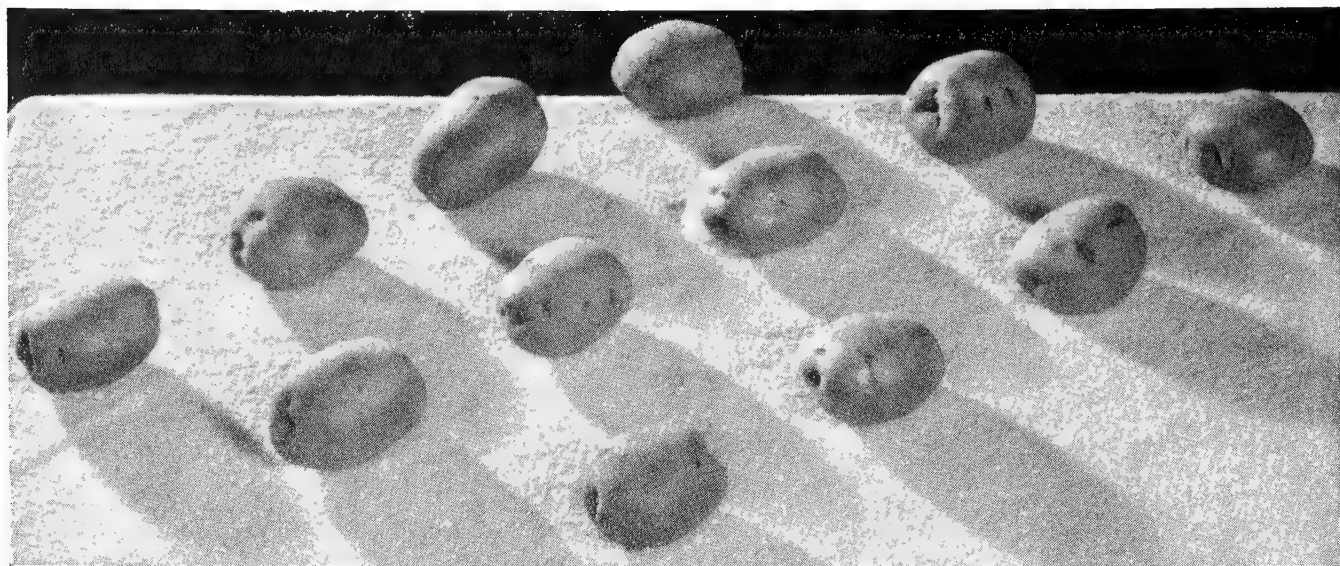
There is a difference in the hardiness of Domestic Rye Grass. Texas grown seed winter-kills much worse than seed grown farther North. Our seed is grown for us in Oregon.

1 to 10 lbs. 25c per lb.; 10 to 20 lbs., 20c per lb.; 20 to 100 lbs., 18c per lb., prepaid; 100 lbs. or over, 16c, not prepaid.

(Send today for special folder on use and application of Domestic Rye Grass.)



Growers are finding more and more uses for our hardy Domestic Rye Grass; it makes an ideal cover crop for vineyards.



It now appears that the demand for Certified Ontario Seed Potatoes will far exceed the supply. Ontario is very scab resistant and in New Jersey tests yielded the highest of any variety in test—792 bushels per acre.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

1 Peck (15 lbs.) will plant about 200 ft. row

Certified seed potatoes are grown from carefully selected tested certified stock; officially inspected in the field for trueness to name, for disease and insect damage, harvested and again tested in Florida to insure our customers of the highest quality seed that can be produced. Each bag carries a certificate stating that the contents meet certification standards.

Irish Cobbler has for years held the reputation of being the best quality early potato for both home use and market. We have found that Certified Cobbler seed grown on Prince Edward Island, Canada, will yield more bushels per acre than is possible from seed grown farther South.

Bliss Triumph is a very early pink-skinned variety. Bliss does not usually yield as well as Irish Cobbler but is earlier.

Katahdin and Chippewa are comparatively new midseason varieties that have found favor in many localities. Sebago is very popular in areas which formerly grew Smooth and Russet Rurals.

The new Ontario has created wide interest in the whole Northeast. Ontario not only yields well, but is very resistant to Potato Scab.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED ONTARIO: 120 days. Ontario is a seedling resulting from a cross made by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Our farms are in the limestone belt of New York State where the soil is favorable for the development of potato scab. In fact, we have been forced to grow our New York Certified seed in other areas of the State where potato scab is not a problem.

Some years ago we set up a scab testing plot on one of our farms in cooperation with the New York State College of Agriculture. Here on the same scab infested land year after year various new varieties of potatoes were tested for resistance to scab. Ontario was outstanding and also had what many others did not have—fair to good cooking quality and yield. Ontario has been tested in many other places and we are sure that it will do much to solve the scab problem in those sections that are affected. Ontario comes out clean where other varieties fail.

Ontario tubers are very smooth, shallow-eyed, white and slightly elongated; not only very resistant to scab but quite resistant to late blight and "Z" disease. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.75, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.50 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$5.25; 100 bags or more \$5.15, not prepaid.

*

"I have used your Certified Prince Edward Island Irish Cobbler seed potatoes for years. They have always done well. This year they yielded a bushel of beautiful potatoes to every 26 feet of row. I figure this is a yield of 558 bushels per acre."

Sept. 27, 1947

Martin Jorgensen
Hall, N. Y.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED SEBAGO: 120 days. Tubers white, shallow-eyed, somewhat thicker than Chippewa. Vigorous, upright foliage; fairly resistant to heat and drought. Wide adaptation to soil and climate. Yields as well or better than Rural. Somewhat resistant to late blight, yellow dwarf and scab. Cooks white, fairly mealy. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.70, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.25 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$5.00; 100 bags or more \$4.90, not prepaid.

MAINE CERTIFIED BLISS TRIUMPH: 80 days. Tubers blocky, pink skinned, usually shallow eyed, very susceptible to scab and mosaic. Adaptation similar to Irish Cobbler. Suitable for local markets and home garden. Excellent cooking quality. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.80, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.75 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$5.50, not prepaid.

NEW YORK CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA: 100 days. Tubers glossy white, shallow eyed, flattened. Tends to sprout early in storage. Should be marketed early for best quality. Very susceptible to leaf-roll and scab. Usually outyields Cobbler. Widely adapted and fairly resistant to heat and drought. Popular for chip making. Cooks white, very mealy. 1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.70, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.25 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$5.00; 100 bags or more \$4.90, not prepaid.

CERTIFIED POTATOES—Continued

NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED KATAHDIN: 110 days. Tubers glossy white, shallow-eyed, rather thick, very regular and seldom rough even under unfavorable conditions. Fairly wide adaptation. Usually does not yield as well as other late varieties, but very popular on markets. Sets few tubers and develops them rapidly. Sets shallow and is subject to sunburn. Somewhat resistant to mosaic, leaf-roll, yellow dwarf and "Z" disease. **1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.70, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.25 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$5.00; 100 bags or more \$4.90, not prepaid.**

★**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLERS:** 90 days. This seed was grown on Prince Edward Island, Canada. Weather and soil conditions there are ideal for the production of Cobbler potatoes. Prince Edward Island seed of this variety is much more vigorous and produces a larger yield than seed grown farther South.

The Irish Cobbler is a medium early variety. Tuber is blocky, glossy white, rather deep-eyed, very susceptible to scab, well adapted to muck and the lighter soils. Requires cool moist situation for high yields. Excellent quality. **1 peck (15 lbs.) by Parcel Post \$1.80, prepaid; 1 to 10 bags \$5.75 per 100 lb. bag; 10 to 100 bags \$5.50; 100 bags or more \$5.40, not prepaid.**



Charles Aderman of Lockport, N.Y. writes, "I planted two bushels of your Prince Edward Island Cobbler Seed Potatoes and this is a picture of them in bloom; they looked like a flower garden. I cleared \$55.80 on my two bushels of seed".

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

100 plants will set 150 ft. row

Sweet potatoes can be successfully grown in the Northern States providing you have a sandy soil, plant the right variety and follow our cultural directions. If you have the soil we will supply you with the plants and full cultural directions.

Our Northern growers are finding that sweet potatoes can be grown farther North than was thought possible. This is the result of new and earlier varieties and better cultural practices. A new variety developed in Maryland called "Maryland Golden" has given wonderful results in New York State. We sup-

ply each purchaser of plants with detailed instructions on how to grow sweet potatoes successfully. All you need is a moderately light, fertile soil.

MARYLAND GOLDEN: 120 days. One of the most attractive and productive varieties we have ever seen. Flesh golden color and medium dry. Stores well but is tender and must be handled carefully. Plants ready for shipment about June 1st. **50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.75, prepaid; 500 plants \$6.00; 1,000 plants \$10.00, not prepaid.**

SEED DISINFECTANTS

With the exception of New Improved Ceresan for grain where treatment of the seed definitely controls disease, seed treatment is mainly beneficial in that it protects the seed from fungus and molds that kill the seeds in the ground. This is especially true when the soil is cold and wet; therefore, it is far more important to treat early planted vegetable seed than seed planted later in the season. We consider it good insurance to treat sweet corn with Semesan Jr. and lima beans with Spergon at any time.

SPERGON FOR LIMA BEANS, PEAS, ETC: Protects seed against decay, improves stands and actually stimulates growth. Highly recommended for lima beans and excellent for peas. 2 oz. treats 1 bu. of seed. **1 oz. 25c; 2 oz. 45c; 5 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.50; 10 lbs. \$19.50, prepaid.**

SEMESAN JR. FOR CORN: A cheap and effective treatment for sweet and field corn seed. Kills molds and protects corn from rotting in the ground. **1½ oz. (enough to treat 1 bu.) 17c; 12 oz. 60c, prepaid; 6¼ lbs. \$4.16, not prepaid.**

SEMESAN FOR TREATING VEGETABLE SEEDS: Applied to the seed, Semesan helps prevent rotting in the soil. Dissolved in water and applied to soil, it is used against organisms causing damping off. **½ oz. 12c; 2 oz. 45c; 12 oz. \$2.10, prepaid; 4 lbs. \$10.10, not prepaid.**

CERESAN FOR GRAIN: New Improved. Effective for control of covered smut on wheat, oats and barley. **½ oz. treats 1 bu. of seed. 4 oz. 35c; 1 lb. 90c, prepaid; 4 lbs. \$3.00, not prepaid.**

SEMESAN BEL FOR SEED POTATOES: One pound New Improved Semesan Bel treats 50 to 60 bu. of potatoes. **2 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.83, prepaid; 4 lbs. \$6.33, not prepaid.**

ARASAN: For corn and vegetables. Excellent treatment for spinach and beets, also good for corn, vine crops, pepper and many other vegetable seeds. Reduces decay of seed in the soil and protects plants from damping off. **1 oz. 16c; 8 oz. 80c, prepaid.**

★

"Your catalog is the most informative and helpful one I have read. I've learned a lot about flowers and vegetables just from reading it through."

March 13, 1947

Mrs. Dorothy Kissam

406 Parker St.

Newark 4, N. J.

CERTIFIED HYBRID FIELD CORN

1 Bu. will plant 4 acres for silage
1 Bu. will plant 5 acres for grain

It is estimated that 68% of the field corn grown in the United States in 1946 was hybrid varieties and that this 68% produced 80% of the corn crop. Hybrids are more resistant to dry weather, ripen more evenly, and produce more bushels per acre. Certified hybrid corn is so vigorous that care should be taken not to plant it too thick—36 inch rows and 9 inches in the row for silage and 12 inches when the corn is to be grown for grain.

Growers tell us that Certified Cornell 35-5 will shell more pounds of corn than any other variety they have ever grown. It also makes good silage in areas where the season is short. Certified Cornell 29-3 is the most popular hybrid for silage in the Northeast but is more susceptible to smut and does not stand quite as well as Wisconsin 416 and Wisconsin 464.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 35-5: 95 days. A new early yellow dent hybrid field corn introduced by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. Stalks 7 to 8 ft. high, ears 8 to 9 inches, kernels narrow, deep, yellow. A very attractive corn that yields well and is well adapted to New York State conditions. The narrow kernel makes Cornell 35-5 a favorite with the poultrymen.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-3: 110 days. Originated at Cornell as a silage variety for use on the higher elevations of New York State and also found to be an excellent husking variety on our farms where the elevation is below 1,200 ft. Stalk 9-10 ft., slender and leafy. Ears 9 to 10 inches long and slightly tapered. The dented kernels are yellow tinged with red. Cornell 29-3 has largely replaced West Branch Sweepstakes for silage—the silage contains 10% more dry matter and will feed your cows two weeks longer.

WISCONSIN HYBRID 416: 105 days. Very similar to Wisconsin Hybrid 464 but about 5 days earlier. Stalks are medium tall; ears long and somewhat slender. Its field appearance is very good and it is noted for easy husking.

WISCONSIN HYBRID 464: 110 days. A leafy yellow variety of the same season as Cornell 29-3 but one that we find has a stronger stalk and root than 29-3. It is also more resistant to smut. Suitable for silage on elevations in New York State over 1,200 ft. and for both silage and husking at elevations from 600 to 1,200 ft. Stalk 8 to 10 ft.; ear large, well filled with deep yellow kernels.



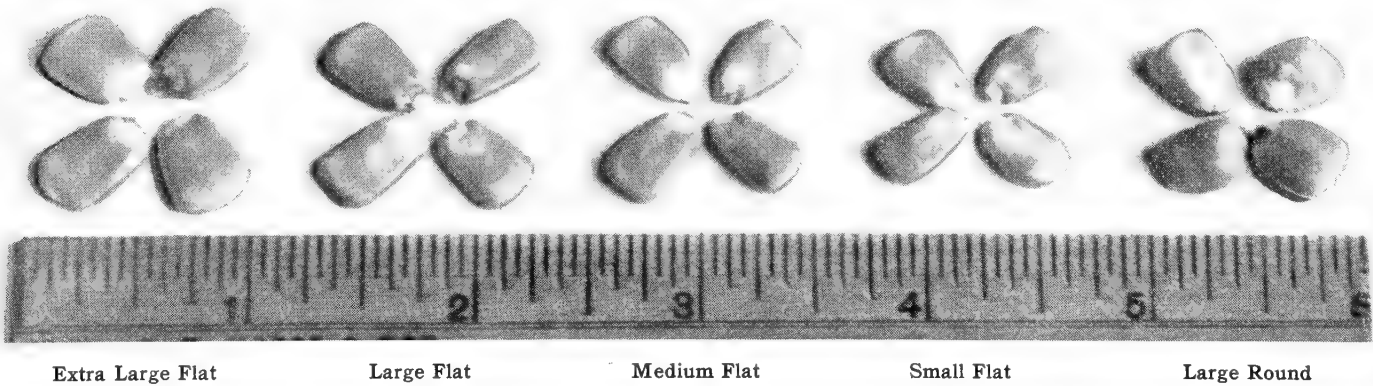
Gage Robson, a very successful farmer near Hall, grew Cornell 35-5 this year for the first time. Although planted late, it fully matured and is helping a lot toward profitable production of milk on this farm.

PRICES ON NEW YORK CERTIFIED FIELD CORN VARIETIES

GRADE	Transportation Prepaid				*Recommended Planter Plate		
	1 Peck	½ Bu.	1 Bu.	2 Bu. or more	John Deere	International	
Extra Large Flat.....	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$10.50	\$10.00 per bu.	†Y2637B	†H694B	††1977A
Large Flat.....	2.95	5.65	10.25	9.75 per bu.	Y2637B	H694B	1977A
Medium Flat.....	2.95	5.65	10.25	9.75 per bu.	Y2636B	H697B	3546A
Small Flat.....	2.45	4.40	7.75	7.25 per bu.	Y4664B	H1268B	3367A
Large Round.....	2.60	4.90	8.75	8.25 per bu.	Y5511B	H1933B	3398A

*These plates have been recommended by the implement companies as being suitable for the planting of these grades of field corn. John Deere Y series plates are for horse drawn planters; H series are tractor planters. International plates are for the No. 100 and No. 200 series planters.

†Turn false ring groove side up.
††With 620 369 R1 grooved hopper bottom plate.





Here we see the key men of the farm's corn breeding crew: White at the left and Strosnider wearing the sweater are the scientists, while Mosley and Harrison have learned by many years of experience. Of course, they have to have a lot of help to carry out the extensive corn breeding program on the farms.

OPEN-POLLINATED FIELD CORN

For those who still prefer the old open-pollinated varieties of corn, we have Certified Early Cornell 11 for grain and either West Branch Sweepstakes or Improved Leaming for silage. We can only recommend Improved Leaming in areas that have long growing seasons.

1 bushel of Certified Early Cornell 11 will plant 5 acres; 1 bushel of West Branch Sweepstakes or Improved Leaming will plant between 3 and 4 acres.

CERTIFIED EARLY CORNELL 11: 90 days. A very early strain of Cornell 11 that has proven to be very productive for an open pollinated dent variety. Stalk 7 to 9 ft. Ears 8 to 9 inches long with 14 to 18 rows of yellow kernels on a small cob. No. 1 Flat Kernels: 1 peck \$2.60; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.00; 1 bu. \$7.00; 2 bu. \$13.75.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES: 120 days. A silage corn that produces a heavy tonnage of 9 to 10 ft. stalks, but cannot be depended on to mature for grain in New York State. Ear large, 10 to 12 inches long, bearing 12 to 14 rows of large kernels, mostly red. 1 peck \$2.55; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.90; 1 bu. \$6.75; 2 bu. \$13.25.

IMPROVED LEAMING: 102 days. An improved strain of a very popular old variety. Plant 10 to 12 ft. high. Stalk heavy, quite leafy and well rooted. Produces an enormous amount of green weight with high percentage of water. Cannot be depended on to ripen ears in most sections of New York State. 1 peck \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.50; 1 bu. \$6.00; 2 bu. \$11.75.

SOY BEANS

Soy beans probably will never be as widely grown in the East as in the Middle-west but we now have early varieties that are suited to Northeastern conditions. These are Cayuga and Seneca. Cayuga is the smaller plant and is usually sowed solid with a grain drill while Seneca is more branching and does better if sowed in every other run of the drill or in 28 inch rows. Where soy beans are planted closer than 28 inches, a spike-tooth drag or weeder is used for cultivation.

Lincoln is an improved Manchu and is sowed for hay or with corn for silage. A special soy bean attachment for the corn planter helps put in the proper proportion of soy beans.

CAYUGA: 90 days. Cayuga has an upright habit of growth with few branches, 2½ to 3 feet high. The stiff stalk bears a profusion of pods containing 2 or 3 small black beans.

We have found that under our conditions the most economical way to grow Cayuga Soy Beans is to drill them about June 10th on a clean piece of ground using all the runs in the grain drill and seeding at the rate of 1½ bu. per acre. If weeds are a problem, when the bean plants are 3 to 4 inches high a weeder or spike tooth drag should be used. When ripe they can be cut with a combine or grain binder and threshed. Suitable for stock feeding, also for an early hay crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.25; 1 to 4 bu. \$6.00; 4 bu. or more \$5.90 per bu., not prepaid.

SENECA: 100 days. A larger plant than Cayuga, more branching. Produces heavy crops of good sized yellow beans. The yellow color makes it more desirable for processing than Cayuga.

Seneca Soy Beans should be planted in 28 inch rows and cultivated or sowed with a grain drill using every other tooth. Because of size of plant it is not advisable to sow closer than 14 inch rows. Where 14 inch rows are used, cultivating can be done with spike tooth drag or rotary hoe. 3 to 4 pecks will sow an acre in 14 inch rows. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.25; 1 to 4 bu. \$6.00; 4 bu. or more \$5.90 per bu., not prepaid.

LINCOLN: 108 days. A new cross between Mandarin and Manchu. Plant medium height, well branched, upright. Especially adapted for hay and for planting with corn for silage in New York and Northern Pennsylvania. Soy beans in corn add 10% more dry matter and 50% more protein to the silage. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$3.25; 1 to 4 bu. \$6.00; 4 bu. or more \$5.90 per bu., not prepaid.

Do not fail to inoculate soy beans with Legume-Aid. See page 41.

CERTIFIED OATS

1 1/2 to 2 bu. will sow 1 acre

All Certified Oats are treated with New Improved Ceresan before shipment.

Rust has cut the yield of oats in the northern states for the past 20 years. Two years ago we thought that Vicland and Erban were going to solve the problem but now we find that Vicland is attacked by an oat blight. A new variety called Mohawk has been released by Cornell. Mohawk is apparently resistant to both the rust and blight but as there is only a limited amount of Mohawk seed available this year you should order at once.

MOHAWK: A new variety of yellow kernelled oats developed by the Cornell Department of Plant Breeding. Mohawk is about 3 inches taller than Vicland and matures a few days later. It is resistant to crown rust and to the new blight that caused so much damage to oats last season. In addition to being disease resistant, Mohawk has a very stiff straw and stands much better than most other varieties. In seven New York State regional trials the average yield of Mohawk was 85 1/2 bushels per acre. Orders should be placed early; supplies of seed are limited. **Certified Seed: 1 to 15 bu. \$3.50 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$3.40 per bu., not prepaid.**

CLINTON: A new high yielding, early maturing variety selected from the same cross made by the United States Department of Agriculture as Mohawk. The difference between the two varieties is that Mohawk was selected to meet New York State conditions; Clinton was selected to meet western conditions. In comparative tests conducted by the New York State College of Agriculture, Mohawk seems to be a little better adapted to the state than Clinton. Clinton also has high resistance to Helminthosporium blight and rust. **Certified Seed: 1 to 15 bu. \$3.40 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$3.30 per bu., not prepaid.**

VICLAND: Vicland is derived from a Victoria X Richland cross and was developed cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It is early maturing. Its straw is short (30-36 inches), fine in texture and moderately stiff. The heads of Vicland are of the spreading type with horizontal and slightly upswept branching. The kernels of Vicland are yellow in color and the bushel weight is usually high. The variety is crown rust resistant. Its yield during rust years has been good. **Certified Seed: 1 to 15 bu. \$2.60 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$2.50 per bu., not prepaid.**

ERBAN: Erban is a medium tall Canadian variety of oat maturing about six days later than Vicland. It is taller than Vicland, being about 34-40 inches in height with medium stiff straw. Erban has a tree-type head and produces white kernels. It has medium resistance to leaf rust and is smut resistant. **Certified Seed: 1 to 15 bu. \$3.00 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$2.90 per bu., not prepaid.**

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY

2 to 2 1/2 bu. will sow 1 acre

The most popular two-rowed variety in the East. Alpha is a heavy producing, large kernalled barley with fairly stiff straw. Ripens a little later than the six row varieties; heads do not crinkle and break off. This makes it especially desirable for sowing with oats or harvesting with combine. **Certified Seed: 1 to 10 bu. \$3.60 per bu.; 10 bu. or more \$3.50 per bu., not prepaid.**

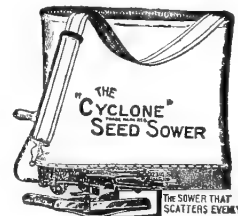


James Bell of the Cornell Plant Breeding Department shows what may happen if you sow the wrong variety of oats. These oats are weak-strawed and not resistant to disease while the new Mohawk in the background stands perfectly.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

For Sowing All Kinds of Seed Broadcast

The Cyclone Seed Sower is known and used in most all the countries of the world where seed is sown broadcast. Hundreds of thousands of farmers in America, Europe, Canada and elsewhere have relied on it for many years to rapidly and uniformly distribute alfalfa, clover, ryegrass and grains and seeds that are sown broadcast.



The Cyclone Seeder is suspended by a web strap over the shoulder and hangs in the most convenient manner to carry and operate. Full directions for operating are attached to each machine. **\$4.00 delivered.**

WINTER WHEAT AND BARLEY

Prices on Certified Wong Winter Barley, Certified Yorkwin and Cornell 595 Wheat will be available about August 1st. Write for price list to be mailed at that time.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Insecticides fall into three classes: stomach poisons, contact poisons, and repellants. Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate—all poisonous to animals, including man—were for a long time the only stomach poisons known. A few years ago the scientists discovered a tropical plant from which could be made a material poisonous to chewing insects and worms but harmless to the warm-blooded animals. This is Rotenone. Rotenone should be used on all vegetables where leafy parts covered by spray or dust are to be eaten.

Black Leaf "40" is a nicotine spray that kills plant lice by contact. The new insecticide, DDT, is also a contact dust or spray. It is very effective on worms, thrip, and leaf-hoppers but will not kill plant lice or Mexican bean beetles.

Tobacco dust is repellent dust used to keep flea beetles off cabbage, cauliflower seedlings, and other tender plants.

Dry Lime and Sulphur and Bordeaux mixture are fungicides used to control fungus diseases.

ROTENONE DUST: Controls worms and chewing insects. Can be used anywhere. Will not burn foliage. Not poisonous to humans. **4 lb. bag (75% Rotenone) \$1.60, prepaid.**

DDT DUST: 5% for use on vegetables for control of insects as recommended. **1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.45, prepaid.**

DDT 50% WETTABLE for spraying fruit trees, vegetable crops, potatoes, flowers, ornamental trees, also for control of flies in barns, stables and other buildings. **1 lb. \$1.00; 4 lbs. \$2.40, prepaid.**

BLACK LEAF 40: Standard nicotine-sulphate insecticide used as a contact spray for aphids and leaf-hoppers. **1 oz. (makes 2 to 8 gals. of solution) 40c; 5 oz. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$2.60, prepaid.**

DRY LIME SULPHUR: For dormant spraying against leaf blister mite and peach leaf curl; also, summer spray for apple and pear scab. **1 lb. 47 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.45, prepaid.**

ARSENATE OF LEAD: A poison for control of insects on foliage that is not to be used for human consumption. **1 lb. 45c; 4 lbs. \$1.25, prepaid.**

PARIS GREEN: An old reliable poison for control of potato bugs. **1 lb. 60c, prepaid.**

TOBACCO DUST: Fine powder for dusting plants. **2 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts., prepaid; 100 lbs. \$3.00, not prepaid.**

ROSE DUST: Here's the answer to the leaf-spot, blight and rusts that are persistent trouble to rose gardeners. May be used as dust or spray on roses, snapdragons, carnations, etc. **8 oz. dust gun 64c, prepaid.**



Potato Fix contains the methyl ester of naphthalene-acetic acid, a growth regulating chemical which has the power to stop sprouts from growing for as long as a year. Potato Fix to prevent sprouting is the modern way of eliminating storage losses.

9 oz. Treats 9 bushels \$1.00
1 lb. Treats 16 bushels \$1.70
5 lbs. Treats 80 bushels \$6.40

★

"Just a few words of appreciation for the fine catalogue you publish. I find the information very helpful."

March 25, 1947

Mrs. Gilbert Stewart

R. 1

East Meredith, N. Y.

ZERLATE: A fungicide that is especially recommended as a spray to control early blight, leaf spot and anthracnose of tomatoes; anthracnose of melons and cucumbers; also early blight of potatoes. **3 lbs. (makes 200 gals. of spray) \$2.05 prepaid.**

BORDEAUX MIXTURE: The standard mixture recommended for the control of potato and tomato blight. Can be used either as dust or spray. **1 lb. makes 10 to 12 gallons of spray. 1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.00, prepaid.**

COPPER DUST: An effective dust to use in treating potatoes and tomatoes for blight. **5 lbs. 85c, prepaid.**



END O' PEST: A new all purpose garden dust that comes ready to use in a handy applicator gun. This is the best small, inexpensive garden duster we have ever seen. A combination of tested insecticides and fungicides, End O' Pest helps control most of the three major types of garden pests—chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases. **10 oz. applicator gun (complete) 65c; 10 oz. refill Cart-ridges 50c each, prepaid.**



TRI-GEN SPRAY

A concentrated Insect Spray and Fungicide for Roses, Asters, Snapdragons, Carnations, Hollyhocks, Phlox, Delphiniums, Zinnias, Golden Glow, Dahlias, and many other plants. Full directions with each package. Tri-ogen is universally recognized as the best all-round spray for the rose and flower garden. Size A Kit composed of three bottles of Concentrate which, when properly mixed, makes 16 quarts of spray, **\$1.50, prepaid.**



The Hudson Master Fog is a very good, inexpensive, 1 quart capacity hand sprayer suitable for a small garden. Patented recessed drip cup with vent cup to prevent overflow, curved syphon tube to permit almost vertical operation. Price 75c, prepaid.

CONTROL THOSE PESTS

WEED KILLERS

“AERO” CYANAMID: A fertilizer for asparagus that also controls weeds. Apply at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 ft. of row. **Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.** Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

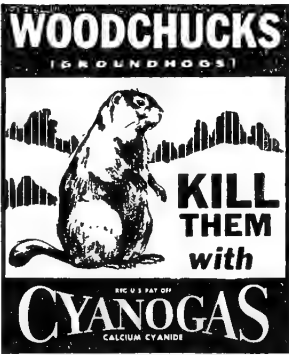
WEEDONE (2-4-D): The new selective weed killer. Kills Poison Ivy, Bind weed and many other deeply rooted plants. Destroys most weeds in lawns without killing grass. **Price 80c.** Sufficient to make up 5 gallons of solution. Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

NIAGARA WEED KILLER (2-4-D): Powder form of this selective weed killer. The most economical buy for large lawns. **1¼ lb. sufficient to treat 20,000 square ft., \$2.55, prepaid.**

AMMATE: A new weed killer for use where it is desired to kill all vegetation. Ammate should not be used on lawns as it will not only kill the weeds but will damage the grass. **2 lbs. 75 cts.** Descriptive folder will be mailed on request.

CYANOGLAS
FOR WOODCHUCKS

Woodchucks or ground hogs do a great deal of damage to many of our garden crops. Cyanogas is safe to handle and easy to use; kills in the burrows. Directions with each package. Also controls ants, rats and moles. **½ lb. 45 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.00, prepaid.**



RAT KILLER

FORMULA 83 CONTAINING ANTU

(Alphanaphthylthiourea)

The new rat killer discovered during the war and now released for civilian use, Formula 83 is more poisonous to rats than any of the common poisons now in use. It comes in two forms: as a treated bait and as a dusting powder to be used in runways and burrows. Rats licking the powder from their feet will get enough poison to kill them. Formula 83 causes the lungs to fill with fluids and creates choking which causes death. They usually die in the open.

Fortunately Formula 83 does not seem to affect mature chickens. It is only mildly poisonous to cats and dogs. They usually cannot retain the poison in their stomachs. The poison should be kept away from pigs.

Full directions for use accompany every package of Formula 83.

Size No. 1: Two individual packages—Feeding Bait and Concentrate Powder for drinking water. **Price 35 cts., prepaid.**

Size No. 2: 4 oz. of Feeding Bait and a package of the Concentrate Powder for drinking water. A popular farm size. **Price \$1.00, prepaid.**

Size No. 3: A shaker can of the Concentrate Powder for use in rat burrows or runways. **Price \$1.00, prepaid.**

STANLEY’S CROW REPELLENT: The most popular of all repellents to protect sprouting corn from crows, pheasants and other birds. Easy to apply. Will not gum up planter. **1 bu. size 60 cts.; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75, postpaid.**

FERTILE POTS FOR BETTER, EARLIER CROPS

These manure pots are now better than ever due to a change in their composition which insures a more even plant growth. Plants raised in them can be set out in the field without any check of growth, the pots furnishing plant food as they break down in the soil. By setting the pot and all in the field a great deal of labor is saved.

PRICE: No. 2½ (about 2½" outside diameter):

Carton of 12	\$.55 prepaid
Carton of 72	\$2.20 prepaid
Carton of 250 (wt. about 18 lbs.)	\$3.50 not prepaid
1000 or more	\$13.00 per M, not prepaid

No. 3 (about 3" outside diameter):

Carton of 12	\$.60 prepaid
Carton of 72	\$2.40 prepaid
Carton of 250 (wt. about 25 lbs.)	\$4.00 not prepaid
1000 or more	\$15.00 per M, not prepaid

Write For Free Descriptive Leaflet!

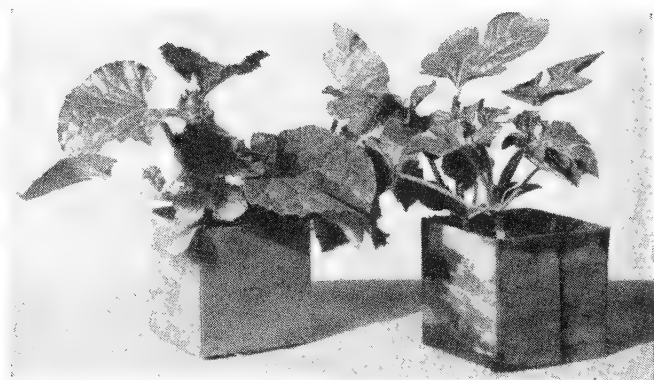


STAPLED WOOD VENEER PLANT BANDS: A heavy, well made plant band for use in starting melon, pepper, tomato, eggplant, etc. in greenhouse or coldframe. These bands come packed flat but are stapled and are easily shaped by a pinch of the fingers. Band need not be removed when transplanted in field if directions are followed. Full instructions with every order.

- 25 3x3x3 inch. 50c, prepaid
- 100 3x3x3 inch. \$1.50, prepaid
- 1,000 3x3x3 inch. \$4.50, not prepaid
- 1,000 4x4x4 inch. \$5.90, not prepaid

GARDEN STAKES

Excellent for marking rows where seed has been sown, these smooth, painted, wooden stakes are of best quality. 10 inches long; 7⁄8 inches wide. **Bundle of 25, 50c; 250, \$3.50; 1,000, \$10.40, prepaid.**



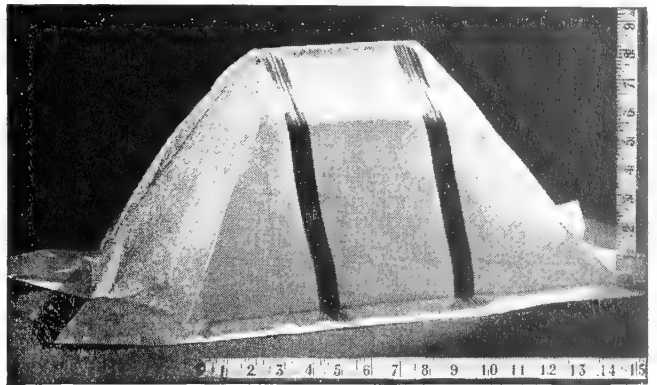
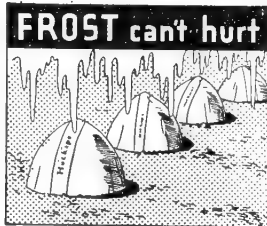
The best recommendation that we can give these plant bands is that we use them ourselves. They are the best made band that we have ever seen. The above photograph will give you an idea of the type of melon plants your seed is produced from.

HOTKAPS

Protect Crops

and pay premium profits

Hotkaps eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Thousands of farmers are getting premium prices, making big money every year by using Hotkaps. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.



HOTENTS

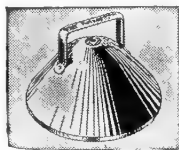
Designed to protect and force all varieties of plants where a large protector is needed. Made of extra strong paper supported by two metal bands.

Hotents are 10½ x 14½ inches at the base and 8½ inches high. We recommend them especially for melons. Send for descriptive circular.

15	\$.75	prepaid	
100	3.15	prepaid	
250	5.90	not prepaid	20 lbs.
500	11.25	not prepaid	35 lbs.
1000	21.75	not prepaid	70 lbs.
Setter	2.25	not prepaid	4 lbs.

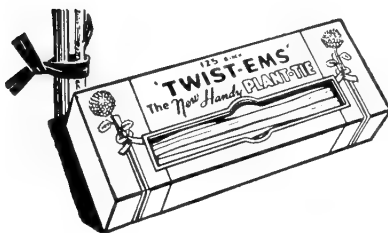


Fibreboard Setter



Steel Setter

25 Hotkaps with Setter 70 cts. prepaid; 100 with Setter \$2.75 prepaid; 250 with Setter \$4.65 prepaid; 1000 without Setter \$13.50 not prepaid, 30 lbs.; Fibreboard Setter 20 cts. prepaid; Steel Setter \$1.95 prepaid.



TWIST-EMS

Strong, dark green, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing. Protects stems, permanently support Annuals, Perennials, Vines, Shrubs, and Vegetables. Grand for flower arrangement. Millions used by successful nurserymen, professional and amateur gardeners.

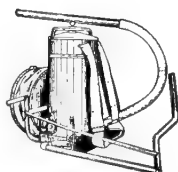
Garden Size 8 inch Special Carton (125) 35 cts., prepaid.
7 inch 250, 40 cts.; 500, 77 cts.; 1,000, \$1.50, prepaid;
5,000, \$1.39 per M; 10,000, \$1.33, per M; not prepaid.
8 inch 250, 45 cts.; 500, 87 cts.; 1,000, \$1.70, prepaid;
5,000, \$1.59 per M; 10,000, \$1.52 per M; not prepaid.

PIONEER PEAT MOSS

Many garden soils are rather heavy for flower and vegetable growing. If you have this condition in your garden, spread Pioneer Peat Moss to a thickness of 2 to 4" and work into the soil to a depth of 6 inches. Such an application loosens the soil and holds moisture in dry weather. Bales 40x21x19 inches, protected by heavy asphalt paper and wooden veneer strips, weigh approximately 100 lbs. \$4.50 per bale, not prepaid.

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER

One of the most practical knapsack type of field and garden dusters for small acreages and spot dusting. We have for years used American Beauty Dusters on our farms and find them to be easy to operate, dependable and mechanically sound. American Beauty, a bellows type, is easy to operate and economical on dust. \$30.00 delivered.



LEGUME-AID

LEGUME INOCULATION

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES FOR CROP SUCCESS with LEGUME-AID.

Specify size of carton and seed to be inoculated.

	Size	Inoculates	Price
Alfalfa and all Clovers	1 bu.	60 lbs.	\$.50
	2½ bu.	150 lbs.	1.00
Field and Garden Peas	1⅓ bu.	100 lbs.	.50
Soy Beans	2 bu.	120 lbs.	.30
	5 bu.	300 lbs.	.55

COMBINATION MARKET GARDENERS' CULTURES—For 1-Bushel Garden and Canning Peas; and 1-Bushel Garden, Navy, String, Wax and Lima Beans. Inoculates 120 lbs. of seed. Price 50 cts.

GARDEN PACKET—Inoculates up to 5 lbs. of Peas, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans or Lupines. Price 10 cts.

THE HUDSON LEADER

A 3½ gallon, funnel-top high pressure sprayer is suitable for the large garden and small farm. Useful for spraying vegetable plants, shrubs and small trees. Tank is galvanized steel with seams riveted and soldered. Pump seamless tubing, cannot be removed before pressure is exhausted. Price \$8.00, prepaid.





We feel that every seedsman who expects to be a leader in the industry must maintain carefully conducted trial grounds where he may study new introductions and compare them with standard varieties. He then is able to judge their value and many times protect his customers from the person, we will say, who at times seems over enthusiastic about some flower or vegetable. Gordon Jones, in charge of the Seed Farm trials, is calling Joe Robson's attention to a new shade of color he had found in Pink Queen Spider Plant.

Robson's Flower Seeds

SELECTED VARIETIES FROM OUR TRIAL GROUNDS

Our flower seeds are especially selected for the home gardener who enjoys having a succession of bloom throughout the summer. To determine the varieties that will give the most satisfactory results in the garden we conduct extensive trial grounds every year on our farms. Any varieties found to be unsatisfactory are discarded. We feel that this testing program is necessary, even though a considerable expense to us, to be certain our customers receive the best flower seed that can be found anywhere.

The flower seed section of our catalog is divided into two parts. Annuals are listed alphabetically on the following pages and perennials will be found on page 53. To help you select the flowers for your garden we suggest individual uses in the variety descriptions.

For earlier bloom, most annuals benefit from an early sowing and a single transplanting indoors. Sowing dates are given to provide plants ready for the garden after danger of the last killing frost which is about May 20th in our area. If the last killing frost occurs earlier or later in your locality, move ahead or delay the starting time. The best time for planting direct to the open ground is also given.

All of our seeds are tested and germinate well in a loose soil when kept moist. Before sowing any seed the soil should be thoroughly spaded and the top layer finely pulverized. If the soil is not naturally loose, thoroughly mix $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of rotted manure, peat moss or leaf mold into each square yard of soil area to a depth of six inches.

Very fine seed is barely pressed into the soil, larger seed is covered only twice its diameter.

To keep a good supply of moisture in soil where germinating seeds, cover the rows with a piece of burlap or even newspaper held in place with small stones along the edges. Remove the covering as soon as seeds start to germinate.

You will probably sow seed too thick. Be sure to thin seedlings rigorously to the distances given in variety descriptions.

Your plants will look much better all summer if you keep old flowers and seed pods picked off.

ASTERS

The many colors and variation in petals of asters have made them one of the most popular annuals for flower borders and cut flowers. For early bloom, start in the house April 10th. For late bloom, plant the seed in the open ground where the plants are to flower, after there is no danger of frost. All of our varieties are wilt resistant. Asters are frequently troubled with yellows disease which is carried by leaf-hoppers. Leaf-hoppers can be controlled by spraying the plants every five days with DDT (see page 39). Thin to 10 inches. Height 2 ft.

IMPROVED CREGO. Plants are robust and branching. The flowers are large, 4 inches across, with long ribbon-like, gracefully curled and twisted petals, giving a lovely shaggy appearance.

Azure Blue. Soft, pleasing shade of light azure blue.

Crimson. Rich and velvety; an attractive vivid red.

Deep Rose. Bright rose with dark stems.

Pink. A soft shell pink.

Purple or Dark Blue.

White. Pure white; splendid combined with dark colors.

Above Colors. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of the separate colors listed above. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 30c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Collection. One packet each of the six colors for 90c (Saving of 30c.)

AMERICAN BRANCHING. Flowers are large, fully double and on long stiff stems. They bloom after the Cregos.

Azure Blue. Also described as dark silvery lavender.

Crimson. A vivid crimson.

Purple. A rich shade of purple.

Rose. Light rose, a beautiful color.

Shell Pink. Attractive soft flesh pink.

White. A pure white aster with excellent form and substance.

Above Colors. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

Mixed Colors. A well blended mixture of fresh seed of the six colors listed. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 30c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Collection. One packet each of the six colors for 90c. (Saving of 30c.)

GIANT CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE. Large flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, having creamy white quilled centers and long, feathery outer petals in beautiful shades of mauve, dark blue, dark red and pastel tints. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

HEART OF FRANCE. Delightful ruby-red flowers are produced freely on medium sized plants. The most popular red aster. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

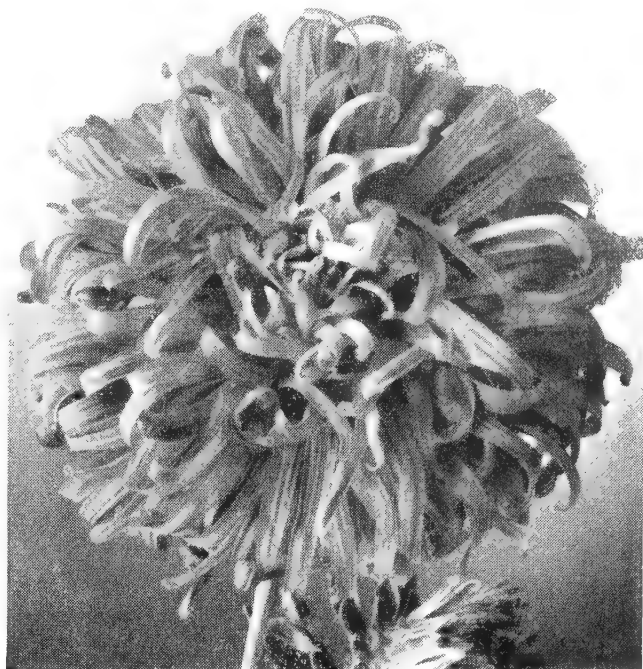
ALYSSUM

Alyssum is one of the easiest flowers to grow and extremely useful as an edging plant. The plants are dwarf and form broad mounds of showy white or violet flowers. Excellent in rock gardens. Both Little Gem and Violet Queen were sown in the open ground on May 15th in our trial grounds and were a mass of color from July 6th until late October. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height about 8 inches.

If the plants should get scraggly in mid-summer, the faded blossoms may be sheared back to perpetuate flowering.

Little Gem. A beautiful, free-flowering fragrant white flower. Pkt. 10c; Lg. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Violet Queen. A Uniformly deep violet flower which retains its color throughout the season. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.



The shaggy blooms of the Crego Aster are lovely in cut flower arrangements. All branch from the base of the plant, providing long stems for cutting.

PRINCESS ASTER, GOLDEN SHEAF. One of the nicest of the new asters. Flowers have a full, deep-crested, soft yellow center, surrounded by several rows of dainty, plume-like, creamy white petals. Very striking. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

AGERATUM

Popular blue flowers profusely borne all Summer on compact, low-growing plants that thrive in any soil. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden after danger of frost.

Midget Blue. All-America Silver Medal in 1940. Plants are very uniform in growth and are covered with rich blue flowers. This is a very satisfactory dwarf edging variety. Thin to 3 or 4 inches. Height 4 inches. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

Blue Perfection. A larger plant than Midget Blue having medium blue flowers. It is most useful as a taller blender in the mixed border. Thin to 6 inches. Height 18 to 24 inches. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

BACHELOR BUTTONS

(Centaurea)

Our special strains are large, fully double, and the colors intensified. The stems are long, fine for cutting. Make several sowings to extend their period of bloom. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 6 inches. Height 2 ft.

Blue Boy. The true cornflower blue shade in favor for garden and cutting.

Red Boy. Deep, showy ruby red.

Snowman. Glistening snow white.

Above Colors: Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 35.

Mixed Colors. A well balanced blend of the above colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

BALSAM

Camellia Flowered. Mixed colors. A popular old favorite with double camellia-like flowers. It is well worth using in the border or as a summer hedge, especially in partially shaded places. Colors: white, flesh, salmon and pink. Plant in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigolds)

A favorite old-fashioned flower that has been greatly improved. Flowers are now larger, longer stemmed, more fully double and of richer colors. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Make a second planting in early summer to furnish blooms in the cool fall days. Calendulas often self-sow. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft.

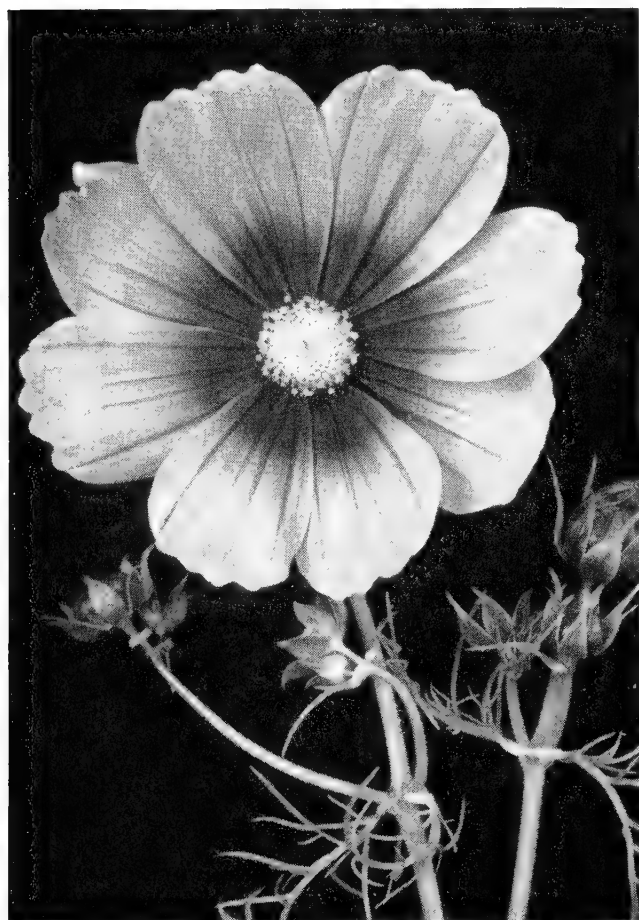
Orange King. An extra select stock of deep orange with a dark center. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Lemon Queen. A large golden yellow flower with a light center. The same type as Orange King—attractive together. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Special Trial Ground Mixed Colors. A choice blend of large orange, yellow and apricot flowers that has proven to be more heat resistant and blooms over a long season. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CALLIOPSIS

Tall All-Double Mixed Colors. Decorative plants with finely cut foliage and daisy-like flowers in a wide variation of yellow and mahogany tones. A better strain of doubles. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 9 inches. Height 2½ ft. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Cosmos Radiance is a new variety that is being introduced this year. It is distinctly different, a striking flower.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

The silky, golden yellow and orange blossoms of California Poppies are lovely in masses in beds or borders. The plants spread over the ground and are about a foot tall. The leaves are grayish-green, and add much to the simple beauty of these flowers. Sow the seed in October or as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. Thin to 9 inches.

Orange. True California Poppy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Finest Mixed Colors. An especially good blend of orange, yellow, and white flowering poppies. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CANDYTUFT

The neat heads of Candytuft blooms are always greatly admired. Plants are dwarf, profuse flowering and of easy culture. Seed should be sown successively over several weeks to insure flowers throughout the summer as they are not as long-lived as we would like. The first planting can be made as soon as the soil can be worked. Useful for edging and cutting. Thin to 6 inches. Height 1 ft.

Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered. Plants are branched, each branch a massive, long and thick hyacinth-like spike of pure white. Very showy and attractive. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

Choice Mixed Colors. The colored types are bright, gay flowers but have a shorter, more compact head than Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

CARNATION

Chabaud's Giant Improved, Mixed Colors. This half hardy perennial is usually considered an annual but if planted in a protected location and covered with leaves or straw will usually survive the first winter. The delightful fragrance and rich coloring makes them very useful for cut flowers and bedding. Sow the seed as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

CASTOR BEAN

(Ricinus)

Tropical Mixture. The largest of all annuals, having huge brilliant green to lustrous bronze leaves. Used for tropical effects and as a screen planting. Castor Beans grow best in rich soil. Start in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin plants to 24 inches. Height 5–10 ft. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c.

COSMOS

Radiance. All-America Selections Silver Medal Award Winner for 1948. A striking new color combination never before seen in Sensation Cosmos: flower petals are deep rose and are overlaid with a large, well-defined zone of rich crimson. Radiance is a new variety of Cosmos that is entirely different. Its tall, vigorous plants are extremely showy in masses by themselves or in the flower border. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

Sensation, Mixed Colors. All-America Silver Medal 1936. The feathery foliage and light airy pink and white blossoms are very appealing. One of the best tall border plants for late summer and Autumn cut flowers. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Frequently Cosmos will self-sow. Will do well in dry or poor soil. Thin to 24 inches. Height 3½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare. All-America Gold Medal in 1935. An early blooming, bright orange Cosmos that is very good in the border and for cutting. Thin to 24 inches. Height 2½ to 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA

Considered one of the most graceful of all annuals. Its brilliant flowers are like small double roses. Cut just before they bloom, the flowers open nicely in water. Clarkia grows best in partial shade. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 9 inches. Height 2 ft. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

CLEOME

(Spider Flower)

Pink Queen. All-America Silver Medal 1942. One of the taller annuals that attracts the most attention of visitors in our trial grounds. Its huge trusses of bright salmon pink flowers borne on long stems give a striking show from mid-summer until frost. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 24 inches. Height 4 ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.**

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia)

Plumed. Mixed colors. The heads of Feather Cockscomb resemble ostrich plumes of shiny, silky texture. Some are clear, brilliant pinks or crimson; others are like feathers of pure gold. Their plummy masses are magnificent when well grown. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

Dwarf Crested. Mixed colors. One of the showiest annuals. Small flowers of brilliant crimson and shades of red, crowded into velvety fasciated masses that resemble a rooster's comb. Very useful as a bedding plant. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Height 1 ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

CYNOGLOSSUM

(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

Firmament. All-America Bronze Medal Winner 1939. A new, compact and improved strain that is covered with bright indigo-blue flowers. The flowers are in sprays like Forget-Me-Nots on plants 18 inches tall. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 10 inches. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS

(Double China Pinks)

Mixed Colors. A very satisfactory flower that blooms profusely from July until late fall. The petals are toothed or sometimes attractively fringed in red and related tones. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 1 ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

DAHLIAS FROM SEED

Unwin Dwarf Hybrids. It is easy and fascinating to grow Dahlias from seed and enjoy the surprise of new colors and forms. We believe this to be the best strain of dwarf Dahlias obtainable. Few blooms measure less than three inches. Twelve inch stems are profusely borne on bushy plants 18 to 24 inches tall. Some of the lovely new colors are—shades of canary yellow, scarlet, terra cotta, apricot, crimson, lavender pink, purple, maroon, buff, cream, and white. Excellent as cut flowers. The tubers of those colors you like may be saved since separate colors of these hybrids are not possible from seed. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. **Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.**

DIMORPHOTHECA

(African Daisy)

Flowers that are well adapted for planting in sunny, rather dry situations. The blossoms exhibit a range of color from white to orange and salmon. Blooms within 8 weeks after sowing. Start in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 12 to 15 inches. **Mixed Hybrids. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

FOUR O'CLOCK

Marvel of Peru. Mixed colors. An old favorite. On cloudy days and late afternoons the Four o' Clocks open their many colored blossoms. Humming birds love to visit these flowers. Plant after danger of frost. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2 to 3 ft. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

GAILLARDIA

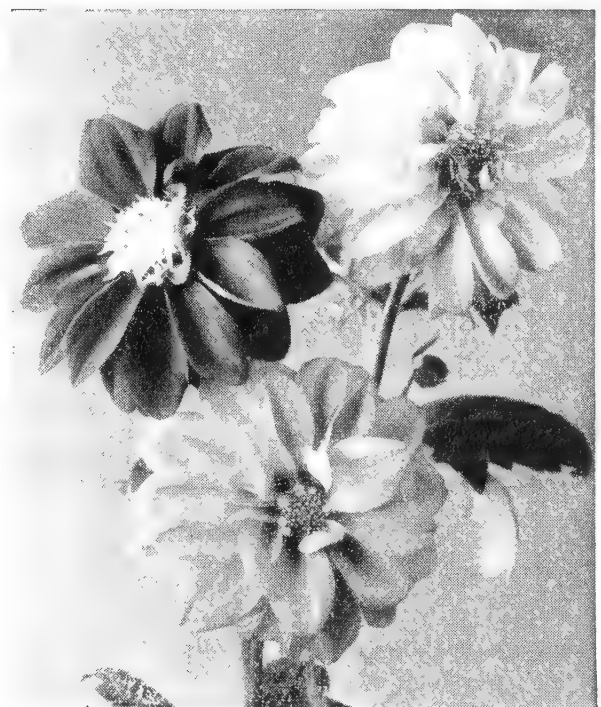
(Annual Blanket Flower)

Mixed Colors. Although smaller than the perennial species, the annual form always gives a good account of itself and is very easy to grow. The flowers are double; the petals are loosely arranged and gracefully fringed. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18 inches. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

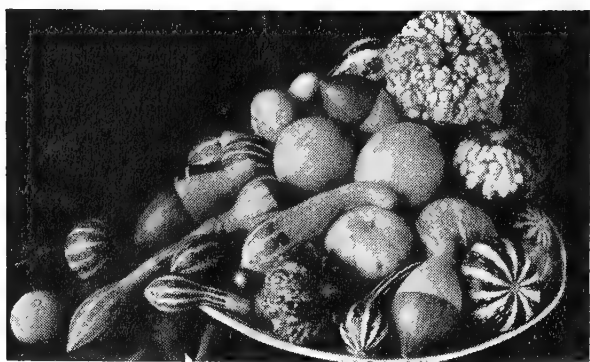
GODETIA

(Satinflower)

Mixed Colors. Always attractive in the garden and becoming more popular. The flowers have a satiny texture and a deeper color is found near the center of the flower, as if painted upon the petals. Godetias cannot tolerate a very strong summer sun, therefore, plant in partial or semi-shade. Does best in soil that is not rich. May be sown in September for early bloom if given winter protection. Plant in the spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 6 inches. Height 1 ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**



Dwarf Dahlia Hybrids can be easily grown from seed. Their wide range of colors makes them excellent for cutting. If seed is sown early indoors, bloom may be had by July.



Gourds are extremely useful for winter decorations in the house.

GOURDS

Small Fruited Mixed Varieties. Gourds produce vigorous vines for shading porches and arbors. Sow 6 inches apart after danger of frost. Sometimes Gourds are bothered early by cucumber beetles. These can be controlled by using Rotenone dust. Gourds are mature for harvest when the stem becomes brown and pressure with the fingernail cannot dent the shell. After picking, Gourds should be placed in an airy, dry place until cured, about four weeks. Then wipe them clean of dust, dip them in a disinfectant such as clorox to kill fungus spores which cause rot, and apply a light coating of varnish, shellac, or floor wax. If dried and treated in this manner, Gourds should last several months for house decoration. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 65c.**

GYPSOPHILA

(Annual Baby's Breath)

Covent Garden Strain. An improved giant pearl white that combines handsomely with Sweet Peas and other cut-flowers. Can be used to good effect planted at frequent intervals in front of and among other annuals, such as Larkspur, Poppies, and Lupins. Baby's Breath has a short blooming season, therefore, for a succession of bloom seed should be sown every two or three weeks. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18-24 inches. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

HELIOTROPE

Giant Hybrids Mixed. A delightfully fragrant flower which should find a place in your garden not only for its fragrance but for cutting. The flowers are in rich shades of violet. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 24 inches. **Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.**

KOCHIA CHILDSI

Mexican Firebush. A compact, symmetrical, and uniform plant having feathery, green foliage that turns to a brilliant red in autumn. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Kochia often self-sows. Thin to 10 inches. Height 2½ ft. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

HELICHRYSUM

(Strawflowers)

Mixed Colors. Gay white, yellow, crimson, rose, and salmon colored flowers. The best everlasting for winter bouquets; may also be used as a temporary hedge. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2 ft. **Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

Helichrysum—the best everlasting for winter bouquets. →

LARKSPUR

One of the best known hardy annuals and one that has undergone marked improvement in color and fullness of spikes. Larkspurs are cool weather plants and for best results seeds should be sown in September in the Northern States. A light mulch covering should be applied for winter protection. Seed may also be sown in the spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8-10 inches. Height 4 to 5 ft.

GIANT IMPERIAL STRAIN. Tall, upright, compact and base branching in habit, the Giant Imperials are superior to all other types of Larkspur. The Delphinium-like spikes of double-flowers are borne on stems 4-5 ft. long.

Blue Spire. Long spikes of very deep violet blue. **Dazzler.** A rich scarlet.

Lilac King. A rich lilac having fully double, closely spaced florets.

Pink King. Soft salmon rose.

White King. Very large, glistening white flowers.

Above Colors. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Finest Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Collection. One packet each of the five colors for 60c. (Saving of 15c.)

LINUM RUBRUM

(Scarlet Flax)

Flax is truly beautiful. The foliage is graceful and the flowers are a showy crimson-scarlet. Blooms last only one day, but new blooms appear every morning. Useful as an edging plant and in the rock garden. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 10 inches. Height 18 inches. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

LOBELIA

Crystal Palace. The dark foliaged, dwarf compact plants of Lobelia covered with rich dark-blue flowers are very desirable as an edging plant where the summers are not too hot. Seed must be started in the house March 20th. Transplant the seedlings 4 to 6 inches apart. Height 6 inches. **Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.**

ANNUAL LUPINS

Hartwegii Giant King. Lupins are attractive plants bearing large, closely spaced pea-like flowers on long, graceful spikes. Lupins grow best in semi-shade and will not stand transplanting. Plant as soon as soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height 2 ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**



MARIGOLDS

Dwarf French Type

Blooming from early summer until after first frosts the French Marigolds are valuable annuals not only as bedding plants but also for edging and for cut flowers. Sow in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches.

Harmony. An excellent Marigold that is early and covered with a mass of large, bright, full double flowers. The center of each flower is a brilliant golden yellow, bordered with maroon red. Height 18 inches. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

Melody. All-America Bronze Medal Winner in 1942. A new dwarf Marigold. The uniform, bushy plants are in bloom all summer. The flowers are fully double, 1¼ inches across, and an excellent rich orange. Height 18 inches. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

Miniature Finest Mixed Colors. A new dwarf Marigold mixture we call to your special attention. The blend is made of lovely crested flowers in shades of yellow and with mahogany outer petals. The 14 inch plants are compact and retain their neat form throughout the summer. Thin to 10 inches. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

Flash. All-America Bronze Medal Winner in 1945. This is a single type Marigold that blooms early and until late in the season and is covered with a bright combination of colors which range from vivid red through bronze and tangerine. Height 18 to 24 inches. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

Tall Marigolds

A wealth of color all summer and fall unequalled by any other flower. These tall Marigolds are excellent in the background of the border and in large beds. They grow best in a rich, moist soil in a sunny location. Start in the house April 20th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 18 inches.

Carnation Type Marigolds

Guinea Gold. Brilliant rich orange carnation-like flowers. The first Marigold of this type to be introduced and still very popular. Height 2-2½ ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 55c.**

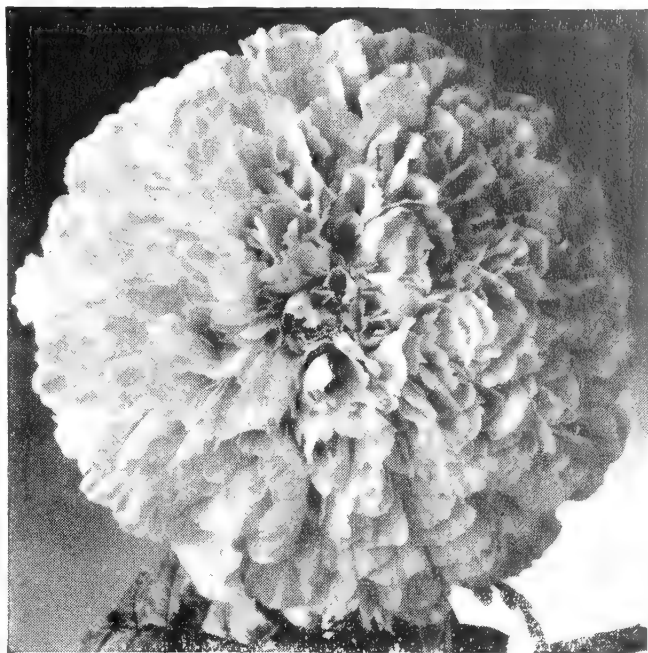
Yellow Supreme. An All-America Gold Medal Winner. Bright yellow loosely placed, frilled petals of the same type as Guinea Gold. Early flowering. Height 2-2½ ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 55c.**

MIGNONETTE

The sweet fragrance of Mignonette is a luxury in any garden and in bouquets. Brownish-red or white flowers are produced in large trusses of bloom 8 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Sow the seed as soon as the soil can be worked where the plants are to flower as they are difficult to transplant. Thin to 12 inches. Height 1½ ft. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

VIGORO

See that your flowers get the nourishment they require from the soil for best growth and maximum beauty. The easy way to be sure they are properly fed is to feed everything you grow with Vigoro. **1 lb. 17c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.60, prepaid. (50 lbs. will fertilize 2,500 sq. ft.)**



Sunset Giant Marigold.

African Type Marigolds

Sunset Giants. A remarkable new sweet-scented, robust growing and extremely large flowered type. You will admire its broad, beautifully shaped petals in colors ranging from lemon yellow to golden orange. Height 2½-3 ft. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 65c.**

Tall African Double. A very tall, long stemmed Marigold. The flowers are immense round, tight-petalled balls. Late flowering, therefore, it is best to start them indoors. Height 3½ ft. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 65c.**

MORNING GLORIES

In growing Morning Glories never plant until the soil is thoroughly warm. If it is too cool the seeds will rot instead of germinating. To aid germination soak the seed overnight in warm water. Select the driest, sandiest part of the garden and sow where the plants are to flower as they do not transplant easily. Heavy watering will stimulate foliage growth at the expense of flowers. A poor soil is preferable to a rich one and little if any fertilizer should be used as this will promote heavy foliage which will hide the flowers. Morning Glories show off to best advantage when planted against a wall, fence or trellis. Height 12 ft. or more.

Pearly Gates. All-America Silver Medal in 1942. Grand early lustrous white flowers which are the same size as Heavenly Blue. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

Heavenly Blue. Beautiful sky-blue flowers shading golden yellow in the throat. Many measure 4 inches across. Extremely early and very satisfactory. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

Crimson Rambler. A very rapid-growing, tall-climbing, early flowering, bright crimson-red morning glory of medium size. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

Mixed Colors. Clear tones of blue and crimson flowers are produced in great profusion and the heart shaped leaves are very attractive as foliage. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.**

*

"Bought your seeds through the 4-H Club last year and was very pleased with the results."
March 6, 1947

Mrs. L. A. Powell
Climax, N. Y.



Nasturtiums will always be garden favorites. The double types are excellent in the garden as well as for cutting.

NASTURTIUM

This valuable annual with vivid single or double flowers of yellow, orange or red, thrives in a sunny position or in shade. An overly rich soil will cause the plants to produce more leaves than flowers. The brilliant colors and refreshing fragrance of the flowers makes them ideal for cutting. Nasturtiums are subject to pernicious black lice which, if unchecked by a nicotine spray (See page 39), completely ruin the plants. Sow in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 1 ft.

Golden Gleam. Beautiful, rich golden yellow, sweet-scented flowers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c.

Glorious Gleam Hybrids. A wide assortment of new and unusual colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

Dwarf Single Mixture. Old favorites that are still popular. Valuable as an edging plant as well as for bedding. Our blend contains a wide range of soft and brilliant colors that are very fragrant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

NICOTIANA

Flowering Tobacco

Sweet-scented large blossoms that open in the evening. Mass in the border for fragrance. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 4 ft.

Mixed Colors. Shades of white, pink and red. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

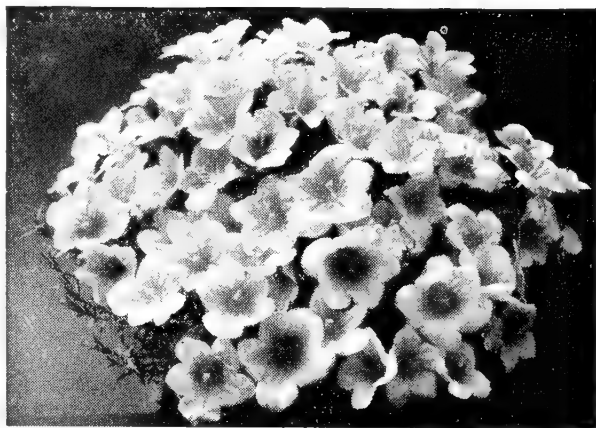
Affinis. Large fragrant white flowers. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

Crimson Bedder. One of the finest red flowers of recent introduction. Plants 18 to 24 inches high are covered with sweet-scented blooms throughout the summer and fall. Thin to 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 30c.

NIEREMBERGIA

Cup Flower

Purple Robe. All-America Bronze Medal Winner 1942. Here is a new flower that is ideal for edging. Plants form a dense mat 6 inches high, 1 ft. or more across, and are thickly covered through the summer and fall with rich, deep violet purple cup-shaped flowers that are 1 inch across. Good in sun or half shade. Very effective in clumps at edge of perennial border and in rock gardens. Start in the house March 25th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.



Nierembergia, Purple Robe.

PANSIES

The Pansy is one of the most alluring flowers in the garden. This is especially true of the improved Pansy strains which we offer. The flowers are beautiful in beds by themselves and are excellent used in edging or planting with bulbs such as Tulips, Snowdrops, Crocus, and Narcissi. Just as the bulbs finish blooming the pansies will be at their best. Pansy seed may be sown as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring for summer flowering or in August for early spring flowering.

Spring sowings should be made early in a coldframe or in boxes in a cool window in the house. Transplant the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to where they are to bloom.

The largest and earliest flowers are produced on plants grown from seed started the previous summer. Seed should be sown in a coldframe in August and carefully shaded and watered. When the plants are large enough they may be transplanted in the coldframe to 4 inches apart to be set out where wanted in the spring or may be transplanted directly to beds—set them 9 inches apart.

SWISS GIANTS SPECIAL MIXTURE. A magnificent blend of Swiss Giants characterized by a predominance of rich wine colors, which far surpasses in form and range of dark, rich colors, any mixture of Swiss Giant Pansy that we have seen. The plants are uniformly compact and most of the blooms are waved, giving them the appearance of being frilled. These are Pansies you will want to grow. Pkt. 45c; Lg. Pkt. 80c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.50.

*

"Seeds arrived O.K. Thanks for the rapid service."
April 29, 1947

J. Douglas Dodds
R. 4
Gouverneur, N. Y.

SWISS GIANTS FINE MIXED COLORS. A delightful mixture of very large flowered Pansies in vivid and outstanding shades of blue, purple, red, bronze, yellow and primrose. The plants are of exceptionally strong and robust growth. Pkt. 35c; Lg. Pkt. 65c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.00.

TRIMARDEAU STRAIN. Where color effect is of more importance than size of bloom, this mixture will be found very desirable for beds, borders, and edgings, as plants are compact, of neat habit, very hardy and free blooming in a wide range of delicate self colors, some prettily blotched. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

PETUNIAS

Careful work of hybridizers has developed Petunias into one of our most colorful and useful flowers. Always dependable, thriving under most adverse conditions of soil and climate, they offer an abundance of bloom and beauty throughout the summer. For porch and window boxes, for gay masses of bloom in the flower bed and around the summer cottage or as border plants they are indispensable. For bloom in June they should be started in the house March 24th. The seeds are very small and should be sown very thin and barely covered. Seed may also be sown in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked and will flower in July. Transplant or thin to 1 ft.

BEDDING PETUNIAS

Our carefully selected bedding Petunias are covered with medium size blooms from early summer until frost. This type planted in the open ground in our trial grounds on May 15th will flower by July 10th. Height 1 ft.

Celestial Rose. Masses of well formed deep rose blooms.

Glow. This is a very bright colored Petunia. The flowers are dazzling carmine red.

Igloo. All-America Bronze Medal in 1943. Sturdy compact plants that are covered with dainty, creamy-white flowers.

Silver Blue. An extra select light blue.

Above Colors. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Choice Mixed Colors. A blend of many fine colors. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

Collection. One Packet each of the four colors listed above for 65c. (Saving of 35c.)

Single Large Flowering Petunias

Elk's Pride. A particular favorite that is the largest, darkest and best velvety purple. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

Flaming Velvet. In our trial grounds and display gardens this luscious, velvety, blood-red Petunia is always admired by visitors. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

Snowstorm Improved. Mammoth 4 to 5 inch, glistening white flowers shading yellow in the throat. These are very effective planted by themselves or with dark shades. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

Single Fringed Petunias

Theodosia. The largest flowered fringed Petunia. The color is a most attractive shade of rose with open gold throats. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

Ruffled Petunias

Little Giants, Mixed Colors. A new type dwarf ruffled petunia that has been outstanding in our trial grounds. The 8 to 12 inch plants remain so neatly compact and erect all season they are sure to become most popular for bedding and edging. The medium-sized, well ruffled and waved, deep throated flowers continue to keep the plants completely covered. The unusually attractive flowers range from deep crimson to white in almost every imaginable shade and combination of marking. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

Giants of California, Special Mixture. A well balanced mixture of light and dark colors, fringed and ruffled, with attractive deep throats, many of them being beautifully veined. Seed is selected from the choicest plants. Pkt. (200 seeds) 25c; Lg. Pkt. (500 seeds) 50c.

FLORALIFE

Cut flowers will last 5 to 10 days longer if placed in a solution of Floralife and water. Pkt. 10c.



New Double Petunia, Rose Marie.

NEW DOUBLE PETUNIA

Rose Marie. All-America Bronze Medal Winner 1947. In our trial ground this past summer, Rose Marie was a very satisfactory double petunia. Flowers are a delightful shade of rose-pink, 3 inches across, fully double and freely borne on dwarf, compact plants 18 inches tall. Pkt. (100 seeds) \$1.50.

ANNUAL PHLOX

Gigantea, Art Shades Mixed Colors. Large, free blooming flowers that come in a wide range of soft colors. All have a large white eye in the center. Lovely in mass plantings and in rock gardens. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 8 inches. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES

There are few flowers with such delicate and attractive colorings and at the same time so easy to grow. They prefer full sun and a light, sandy loam soil. An annual that will not stand transplanting. It can be sown as soon as the soil can be worked, and for continuous bloom, successive sowings should be made. Thin to 6 or 8 inches. Height 2 ft.

American Legion. A greatly improved Flanders Poppy having very large single flowers of brilliant scarlet with a white maltese cross. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Double Shirley Mixture. An especially fine mixture of double flowers, many of which are ruffled, in shades of pink, salmon, rose and scarlet. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

PORTULACA

Double Mixed Colors. Beautiful little plants with cylindrical, pale green leaves and reddish stems that bear an abundance of shining flowers of pink, yellow, orange or scarlet. It frequently reseeds itself. Very valuable in rock gardens or broadcast over sunny banks. It is the best covering for dry, sunny places for it thrives on less moisture than most garden plants. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 4 inches. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Large Flowering Emperor Mixture. The funnel-shaped flowers in rich tones of purple, pink, yellow, buff, orange and red with heavy gold throat-veining are exquisite. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. The seeds are extremely fine—cover very lightly. Pinching out the centers will cause them to branch. It is wise to stake each plant to keep them erect. Thin to 6 inches. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SALVIA

Scarlet Sage

Special Bonfire. An indispensable bedding plant highly valued for the intense bright scarlet color of its flower spikes which make it one of the most impressive plants in the summer and fall garden. It grows 2 ft. tall and is very uniform. Salvia is best when started in the house, may be planted April 1st. If started in the garden after danger of frost, it will bloom in September. Transplant 1 ft. apart. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

SCHIZANTHUS

Butterfly Flower

Dr. Badger's Hybrids. Given a sheltered situation, Schizanthus is very satisfactory. The compact 12 to 14 inch plants have fine cut, fern-like leaves and are covered with large flowers in a brilliant range of colors from light pink to deep purple through rose, each flower with a large golden blotch. Start seed in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

SCABIOSA

Pincushion Flower

The long, wiry stems and tufted flowers of Scabiosa are charming. It is one of the most popular cut flowers grown in our trial grounds. The colors are very pleasing. Plant in the house April 10th or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.

Blue Moon. All-America Honorable Mention in 1939. Clear soft light blue. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Rosette. Deep rose suffused salmon. Pkt. 10c; Lg. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Salmon Beauty. Pure salmon. Pkt. 10c; Lg. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Shasta. Large pure white. Pkt. 10c; Lg. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Giant Hybrids Mixed. An unrivalled mixture of giant size flowers including new rare colors. Pkt. 10c; Lg. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Collection. One packet each of the four colors listed above for 30c (Saving 15c).

SNAPDRAGONS

Tall Giant Rust Resistant

Snapdragons are indispensable as cut flowers. They are lovely in form and the colors are infinitely varied ranging from delicate pink to deep yellow and crimson. Sow the seed indoors March 25th; in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 inches. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Special Hybrids Mixed. A most attractive blending of unusual colors. The colors range include a pleasing proportion of many different soft apricot-pink shades. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c.

Padre. Large crimson flowers. The plants have dark foliage.

Rosalie. All-America Bronze Medal Award in 1940. Beautiful deep rose.

Shasta. Pure white.

Indian Summer. Excellent coppery-orange scarlet.

Paradise Rose. Rose pink.

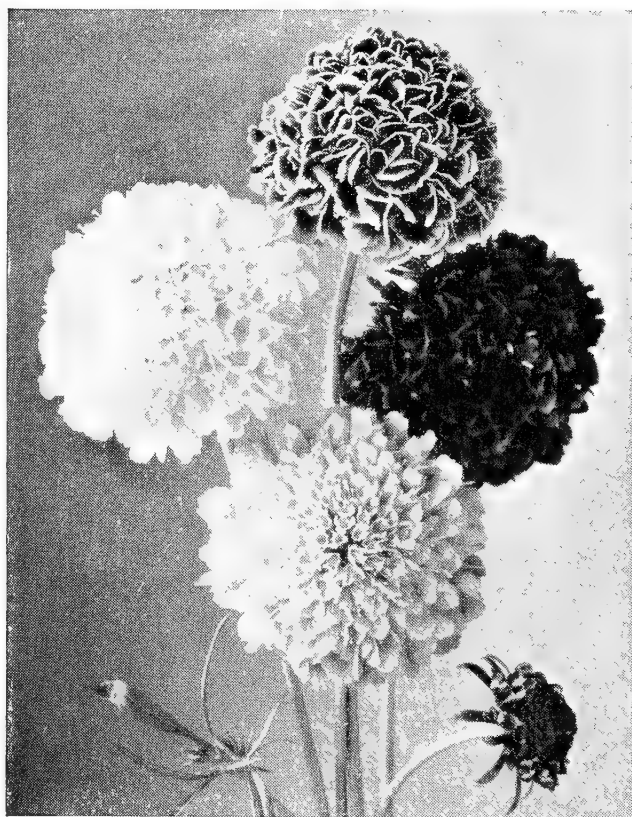
Yellow Giant. Deep yellow.

Above Colors. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.

Collection. One packet each of the six colors for \$1.00 (Saving 50c.)

STATICE

Choice Mixed Colors. Branching plants producing long, graceful sprays of bright-colored, paper-like flowers. Excellent in flower borders and for cutting as well as for winter bouquets. Start in the house April 10th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 or 12 inches. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 50c.



Our new Scabiosa varieties are far superior to older strains—Stems are longer and stronger, are easy to grow from seed sown in the garden, and will continue to bloom after other flowers have been blackened by frosts.

SWEET PEAS

The delicate fragrance, delightful colors, and graceful daintiness of Sweet Peas have always made them favorites in the garden as vines for trellises or fences and for cutflowers. Now we have many excellent new varieties to offer you.

Sweet Peas should be planted just as early as possible. Dig trenches 18 inches deep as soon as the weather permits. Soak the seeds overnight in water and cover them lightly after planting. As the plants grow, rake in the soil about them. Thin the plants so that they are 6 inches apart in the row. Another way, requiring more labor but an excellent method, is to dig your sweet pea bed to a depth of 3 or 4 feet and put in good soil and manure. A bed such as this will last a number of years. Unless deeply rooted, the plants cannot stand hot weather.

ROBSON SPECIAL ALL-SEASON MIXED SWEET PEAS. A choice mixture of varieties from the Early, Spring, and Summer Flowering classes to give you a long period of bloom. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS. This is the newest strain of sweet peas to be offered. They are very worthy of all the publicity they have had in garden magazines this past year for we found them to be extremely vigorous in vine growth, extra long stemmed and the color range very complete in our sweet pea trials. Try them—we know you will like them! Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c.

EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS. These exceptionally large and long-stemmed flowers come into bloom outdoors 3 or 4 weeks earlier than the Spring or Summer flowering type. The two types planted at the same time will give a long season of cut flowers. The following are the best in their color classes.

Special Early Flowering Mixture. A well-balanced blend of many of the fine colors listed below. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Bacchus. Rich red maroon with double standards.

Bridesmaid. A sparkling shade of deep silvery pink.

Sequoia. An enormous, rich golden cerise.

Gardenia. A dense paper white.

Cocquette. Coral pink with amber and salmon shadings.

Treasure Island. Golden orange.

Sparks. Bright orange scarlet.

Tahoe. Mid-blue.

Rhapsody. Rosy lavender.

Princess Blue. A belladonna blue.

Above colors—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

Early Flowering Collection. One regular packet each of the ten colors for 90c (Saving of 60c.)

NEW SPENCER or SUMMER-FLOWERING VARIETIES. Later than the Early Flowering varieties but are larger and have more vigorous vines.

Special Summer Flowering Mixture. A fine blend of the colors listed below. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

Capri. Light blue.

Ambition. Rosy lavender.

Floradale. Rich salmon pink.

Gigantic. The best large frilled, glistening white.

Highlander. Large-flowered, clear lavender.

Pinkie. Large, rose pink.

Reflection. Clear mid-blue.

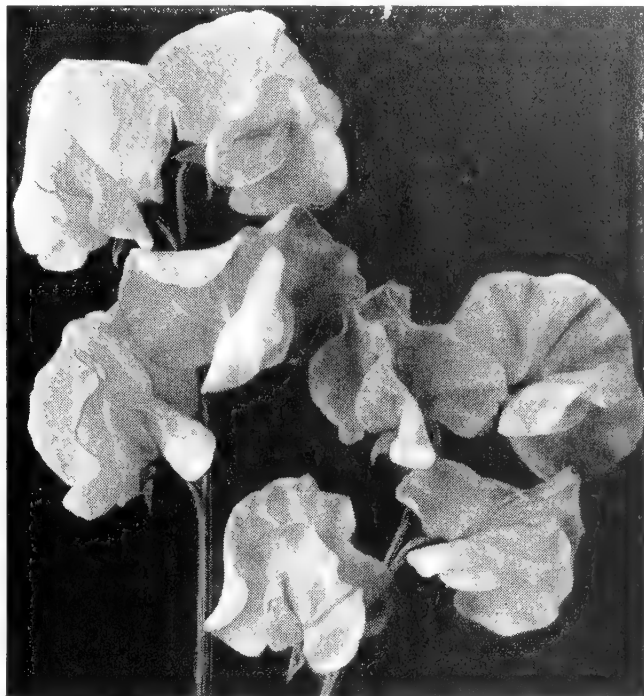
Rubicund. Crimson scarlet.

Maytime. Rich golden cerise.

Above colors—Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Summer Flowering Collection. One regular packet each of the 9 colors for 80c (saving of 55c.)

SPRING FLOWERING SWEET PEAS. A new strain that is extremely hardy, very productive and more heat resistant than other varieties. Blooms between Early and Summer Flowering classes. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.



Few flowers have the fragrance and delicate beauty found in Sweet Peas.

STOCKS

Double Ten Weeks Mixture. If you have never tried these Ten Weeks Stocks we know you will be pleased with them. They are so named because they bloom in ten weeks after planting seed. The flowers are plentiful in a wide selection of colors including shades of blue, red, cream, rose, pink, and white. The plants are of branching habit, eventually growing to about 18 inches, however they will not grow well unless the weather is cool and moist. Start in the house April 1st or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 8 or 10 inches. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Early Giant Imperial. The delightful, and at the same time, unusual, fragrance of the stock plus large flower spikes make it an excellent cut-flower. It is impossible to breed stock so that we get 100% double flowers but our strain produces a high percentage of doubles. Stocks will not grow well unless the weather is cool and moist. Start in the house April 1st or in the garden as soon as the soil can be worked. Thin to 12 inches. Height 2½ ft. **Finest Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

SUNFLOWER

Sun Gold. A strain of 100% double, dwarf sunflower. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall bearing a profusion of brilliant golden yellow blooms measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Plant as a background in full sun for best effect after danger of frost. Thin to 24 inches. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ZINNIAS

The value of zinnias as garden and cut flowers cannot be stressed too highly. They are probably the easiest to grow and their long blooming season, together with a wide range of colors and flower forms make them extremely popular. They last for days when cut. Plant in full sun as they do not do well in shade. Start in the house April 20th, or in the garden after danger of frost.



Not only must we test new varieties of flower on our farms but we must also visit other trial grounds to compare varieties under various growing conditions. The trial grounds above are at Pennsylvania State College.

SUPER CROWN O' GOLD ZINNIAS

Pastel Tints. Large well formed flowers in a color range of burnished red, yellow, old rose, cream and carmine. Each petal is overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2½ to 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

These zinnias are outstanding both for the exquisite form of their long-stemmed flowers resembling Giant Dahlia's and for their wide range of colors. The individual blooms grow 4 to 5 inches across and 2 inches in depth. Thin to 18 inches. Height 2½-3 ft.

Canary Bird. Rich canary yellow.

Crimson Monarch. Deep crimson, flowers very large.

Dream. An artistic tone of deep rosy lavender.

Exquisite. Light rose with a deep rose center.

Golden Dawn. Golden yellow.

Illumination. Deep rose.

Oriole. Attractive two-toned flowers, golden orange outer petals and a reddish orange center.

Polar Bear. The best white zinnia.

Above colors—Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Mixed Colors. A well-balanced blend of the varieties listed above. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 55c.

Collection. One packet each of the above eight varieties for \$1.00 (Saving 20c.)

MEXICAN ZINNIA

Haageana Double Mixed Colors. The small flowered Mexican Zinnias have a charm all their own. The smaller flowers lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display and yet have stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. The mixture contains many attractive colors in variegated mahogany, red, orange, yellow, and cream. Thin to 12 inches. Height 15 to 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

POMPON ZINNIAS

The small pompon-like flowers are among the most popular for cut flower use. Plants are dwarf, bushy and branching and heavily covered with double blooms, 1 to 1½ inches across. Useful as edgings to borders or taller growing zinnias. Will flower 8 weeks from planting until frost. Thin to 12 inches. Height 18 inches.

Dainty Gem. Dainty bicolor rose.

Canary Gem. Canary yellow.

Crimson Gem. Bright crimson.

Lilac Gem. Distinct lavender lilac.

Purple Gem.

Rosebud. Rose pink.

White Gem. Lovely pure white.

Above colors—Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 55c.

Mixed Colors. From named varieties. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 55c.

Collection. One packet each of above seven varieties for 70c. (Saving 35c.)

FANTASY ZINNIAS

A fascinating mass of twisted petals which give a shaggy chrysanthemum appearance. Flowers are double and medium sized. Thin to 14 inches. Height 2 ft.

Finest Mixed Colors. A bright colorful mixture. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

Star Dust. Deep golden yellow.

Wildfire. A dazzling scarlet.

Above Colors—Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

CREEPING ZINNIA

Sanvitalia Procumbens. A low creeping plant that blooms profusely all summer. The flowers resemble miniature yellow Zinnias with warm brown centers. Excellent for masses of brilliant yellow on banks or in rock gardens. Start in the house April 21st or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 8 inches. Height 3 to 5 inches. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

VERBENAS

The new strains of rich colored Verbenas are superior to the older, ordinary strains. Both the flowers and trusses are much larger and the plants are decidedly more vigorous. Partly trailing in habit, they lend themselves well to bedding. As cut flowers they are attractive when loosely arranged in low bowls and vases. Start in the house March 20th or in the garden after danger of frost. Thin to 10 inches. Height 1 ft.

Lavender Glory. Large lavender with medium sized creamy white eye, variable, 75% true to color.

Luminosa. Luminous flame pink shading to salmon.

Royale. Royal blue with a creamy yellow eye.

Spectrum Red. Intense bright red, no eye.

White. Large pure white.

Above colors—Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c; ⅛ oz. 60c.

Mixed Colors. A blend of above named varieties. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 30c; ⅛ oz. 55c.

Collection. One packet each of the 5 colors above for 75c (saving of 25c.)

Robson's Perennials

Perennials are those accommodating plants that when once planted come up year after year. They do require some care and frequent dividing and replanting.

In the small perennial border it is often impossible to have a large enough variety of perennials to keep the garden gay with color, because perennials have their period of bloom. Therefore, it is wise to have a definite spot where annuals can be raised and moved to the perennial border to supplement the color display.

In preparing a perennial flower bed or border for a new planting, the soil should be well supplied with humus by spading $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of rotted manure or peat moss into the soil.

Growing your own perennials from seed is an enjoyable and economical pastime if a few rules are followed.

1. Sow all perennial seed as soon as possible after June 1st.
2. A coldframe is preferable as a seedbed; however, seed can be sown in the garden.
3. Seeds should be sown in rows 6 inches apart and covered twice their diameter by sifting soil over them. Press the soil firmly with a board after sowing.
4. Cover the entire bed with burlap or cheesecloth. All watering should be done on the burlap.
5. As soon as the seedlings appear remove the covering and put a shading about a foot from the ground over them—a lath shade is very satisfactory. This will keep off the scorching sunlight. Never let the seedbed dry out.
6. Scratch in a small amount of plant food between the rows of seedlings when they are about 6 weeks old. The shading can be removed then on a cloudy or rainy day.
7. Late in August the plants can be transplanted to their permanent positions.

CANTERBURY BELLS

Cup and Saucer, Mixed Colors. The large cup and saucer like flowers of Canterbury Bells in beautiful shades of white, pink, blue and deep purple are very showy. The plants are biennials (require two years to bloom after which they die) and grow 2 ft. tall. Protect them with a winter mulch of leaves or straw around the roots; do not cover the crowns. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

COLUMBINE

(Aquilegia)

The beautiful long-spurred Columbine have many advantages. They are easily raised, grow well in shady places, and have attractive foliage that is an asset when the plant is not in bloom. Distance apart, 1 ft.

Long-Spurred Blue Shades. A superior strain that is the result of years of selecting. Flowers are huge, on plants 3 to 4 ft. high. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

Long-Spurred Hybrids. This is an especially fine strain of long-spurred Columbine containing many new and unique colors. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

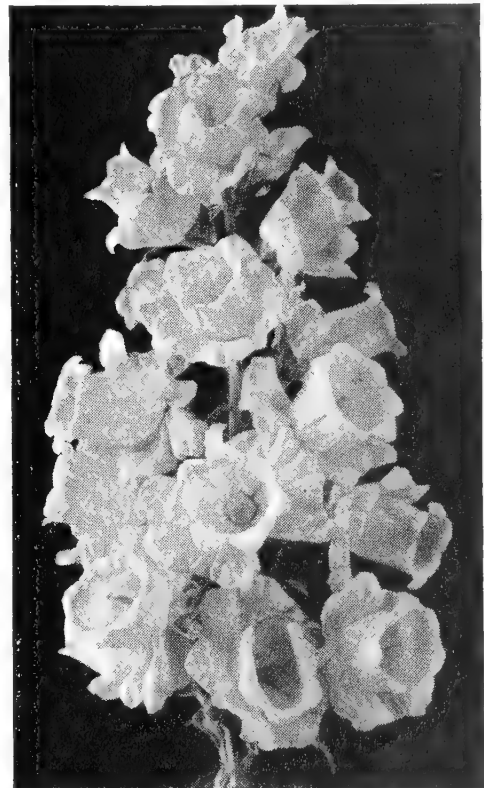
COREOPSIS

Double Sunburst. Coreopsis is one of the most popular hardy yellow flowers. The plants make a clump $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with large, fully double, clear golden yellow blooms. It remains in flower for several months and is very useful as a cut flower. Distance apart, 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS'

Myosotis

Royal Blue. The dainty dark blue flowers of Forget-me-nots are favorites with many gardeners for early spring bloom. Plants are dwarf, growing 2 to 10 inches high and the flowers are borne in clusters. They are not reliably hardy except when given a mulch for winter protection. Very effective combined with tulips, daffodils, pansies, or naturalized under trees and shrubs. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

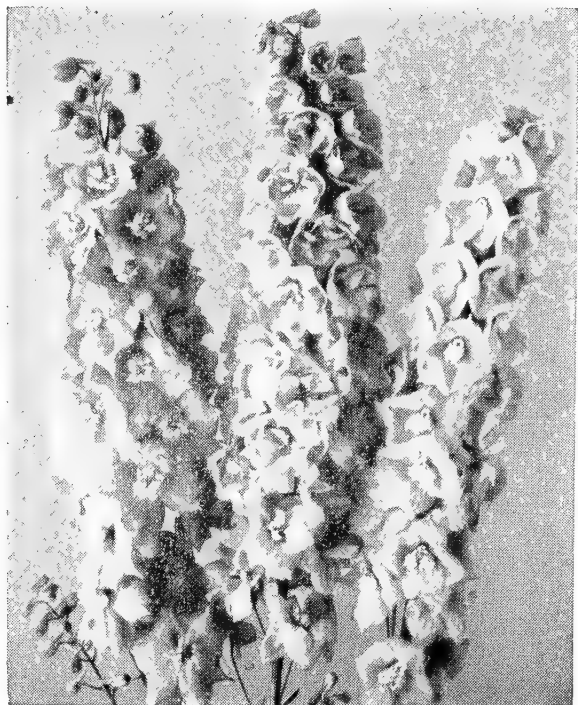


Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells are, in the opinion of many gardeners, the best biennial. They are very showy in the mixed border.

FOXGLOVE

Digitalis

Shirley Giant Hybrids. Developed in England, the giant, 4 foot Shirley hybrids are of extraordinary size and vigor. The large drooping flowers which are clustered closely along the flower spikes range in color from white to dark rose and purple and are spotted with crimson and maroon. They are among the first flowers of the spring. After the ground has frozen in the fall apply a light mulch around the roots for winter protection. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.



Pacific Giant Delphiniums are definitely superior to other strains.

DELPHINIUM

The tall stately spikes of Delphinium add a massive touch to the garden and are natural companions to the Madonna Lily, Coreopsis, Shasta Daisy, and other perennials. Distance apart, 18 inches.

Pacific Giants. An outstanding strain originated on the Pacific Coast. The huge double flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and beautifully spaced on well-balanced spikes. The colors are beautiful shades of blue, lavender, violet and white. Excellent for cutting. Height 5 ft. Pkt. 60c; Lg. Pkt. \$1.10.

Belladonna Improved. This is the finest strain of Belladonna available. The flowers are large and well spaced on longer spikes than are found in strains generally offered. The clear turquoise-blue flowers are bright and the plants upright and vigorous, making them better for cutflowers. Height 4 ft. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

GAILLARDIA

Blanket Flower, Superba. One of the most useful perennials because of its long blooming habits. The large flowers are yellow and red or orange and red, and are produced from May to frost above gray-green foliage. They are prized as cut flowers and for this purpose should be cut when the flowers are slightly cup-shaped before the petals have opened fully. The plants grow to about 2 feet and are benefitted by the support of twiggy branches stuck in the soil around them. They endure drought. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

GYPSOPHILA

Single, Hardy Baby's Breath. Baby's Breath is one of the daintiest of the old fashioned flowers. The flowers themselves are tiny, white or bluish white and the plants are covered with blossoms during June and July. The plants grow from 2 feet to 3 feet tall. Excellent as a cut flower, especially when combined in bouquets or decorations with other flowers which do not have much foliage. Distance apart, 3 ft. Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.

GEUM

Mrs. Bradshaw. This variety is the most popular one to grow. It has intense scarlet flowers from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter with large, wavy petals. The Geum is an excellent cut flower but should be put in water immediately after cutting as it wilts readily. They are also useful in rock gardens. Height 18 inches. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

HOLLYHOCK

Chater's Double Varieties. The stately, towering hollyhocks add beauty wherever they are grown. In single plants or in masses against walls or buildings, in groups at the back or rear of the perennial border, interspersed with low shrubbery or in bold masses along drives or walks, they are alike effective. The double types are not hardy perennials and should be started every summer for bloom the next year.

Mixed Colors. A fine blend of shades of pink, reds, yellow and white. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

Newport Pink. A true pink.

Sulphur Yellow.

White. Pure white.

Above Colors. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

MATRICARIA

Feverfew

Ball's Double White. This is an improved form of the herb garden Feverfew or Chamomile, the leaves of which were often used in making a medicinal tonic. The plants are heavily covered with white flowers in July and August. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Distance apart, 10 inches. Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.

POPPIES

ICELAND POPPIES (Giant Kelmscott Strain).

The flowers of this new strain are larger than we have ever seen on any other variety of Iceland Poppy, often measuring as much as three inches across. Although the petals are of heavier texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance. The stems are longer and so much stiffer they tend to hold the flowers more upright, even after cutting. The color range is from deep scarlet through the delicate pinks and buffs to pure white. Height 14 inches. Distance apart, 1 ft. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES. Mixed colors. In June the large 9 to 10 inch blooms of oriental poppies in shades of red and scarlet are very striking. While in bloom they require ample room, 15 to 18 inches apart. Annuals can be planted between the poppies in order to carry on a succession of bloom after the plants have become dormant. Height 3 ft. Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.



Chater's Double Hollyhock



Giant Kelmscott Strain,
Iceland Poppy

PYRETHRUM**Painted Daisy**

Single Mixed Colors. This form of daisy is excellent for early summer flowers in the garden and for bouquets in the house. The flowers are bright crimson, pink and white, and are borne on long stems. Plants grow 2 feet tall. Distance apart 1 ft. **Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.**

BLUE BEDDER SALVIA

Mealy Cup Sage. There are few flowers that bloom over as long a period as does Mealy Cup Sage—from August until after first frosts. The flowers are a soft, lavender-blue color and are borne on slender graceful spikes. The plants are 3 feet tall; the stems are held erect and are excellent for cutting. Although a true perennial it is often treated as an annual as it is not hardy if winters are extremely severe. Distance apart, 10 inches. **Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.**

SCABIOSA

Caucasica House's Hybrids. One of the best hardy perennials. The flowers are similar to the annual types except that the perennials have shorter florets at the center. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and bloom from June to September in colors ranging from dark blue to lavender. Stems are exceedingly long and excellent for cutting. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 25c; Lg. Pkt. 50c.**

SWEET WILLIAM

Always popular, Sweet William is beautiful when in bloom. The flower heads are large and composed of numerous good-sized individual blooms in combinations of pink, red and white. Plants grow 1 to 1½ feet tall and are best treated as biennials. Distance apart, 9 inches.

Newport Pink. A beautiful salmon pink color that blends well in the perennial border.

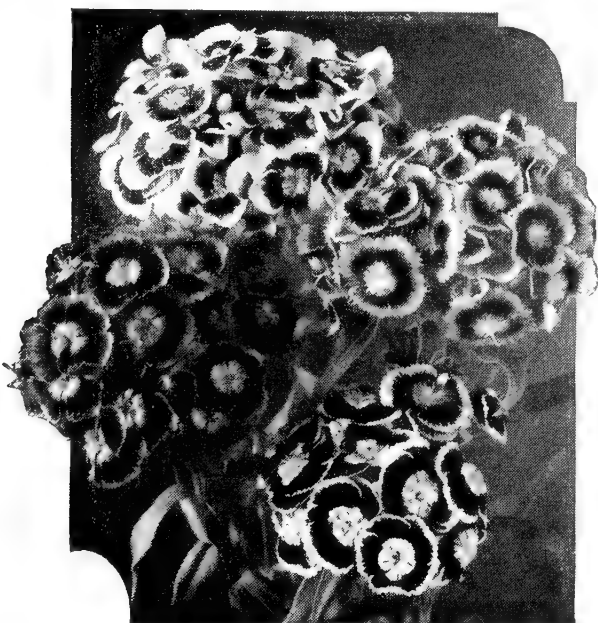
Dark Crimson. A very dark shade that provides good contrast.

Holborn Glory. Large flowers in finest shades with distinct large eye.

Above varieties. **Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.**

Collection. One packet of each of above for 40c (Saving of 20c.)

Choice Mixed Colors. A blend of many fine colors. **Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.**



Sweet William is one of the most popular of our perennials.



Pyrethrum or Painted Daisies are one of the most satisfactory perennials for early summer flowers.

LUPINS

Russell Hybrids. The new Russell Lupins are always admired for the beauty and rich colorings of their stately blooms. Unfortunately, lupins will not grow well in regions where the summers are hot and dry; they need a cool, moist atmosphere as is found in some sections along the Great Lakes or the New England seacoast. As the lupins belong to the legume family, they will benefit from inoculation of the seed at planting time with a prepared culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. (See page 41). Distance apart, 12–24 inches. **Finest mixed colors: Pkt. 20c; Lg. Pkt. 40c.**

SHASTA DAISY

Alaska. Increasingly popular, the large white Shasta Daisy is beautiful in the garden. It combines well with blue delphinium and is very satisfactory as a cut flower. Give the plants a light mulch of straw for winter protection. Height 2 ft. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

WALLFLOWER

Chieranthus Allioni. Flowers are vivid bright orange on long spikes similar to the single stocks. Frequently it blooms so heavily that it exhausts itself. It is biennial in nature and is a splendid flower for the perennial border, the rock garden or for cutflowers. Wallflowers can be planted where they are to flower when the soil can be worked and they will usually bloom the first season. Height 1 ft. Distance apart, 1 ft. **Pkt. 15c; Lg. Pkt. 25c.**

GARDEN CLUBS

We have a set of Kodachrome slides of "Flowers of the South" available for Garden Clubs within a radius of 300 miles from Hall. This set is made up of 150 colored slides we have taken at different times of year from North Carolina to Florida. We send someone with our own projector and screen to explain the pictures and to discuss your garden problems. There is no charge for the showing of these slides.



Typical blooms of Mother Kadel, a beautiful yellow variety.

ROBSON'S GLADIOLUS

There are hundreds of gladiolus varieties being grown today, far too many for the home gardener to try himself. In order to offer only the best, we have grown many varieties in our trials and have selected those we consider outstanding in the whole range of colors from white to red. Here again our trial and testing program assures you of having the best for your garden.

We sell only large, number 1 size bulbs that are free from disease and thrips. With our bulbs you can be assured of a brilliant display during August and September and you will be provided with excellent flowers for cutting.

Gladiolus on early seed orders may be sent at a later date, after danger of frost.

Planting directions are sent with each order.

Big Top. Light pink with small carmine feather in the throat. Produces very tall strong growing plants with long flower heads and huge blooms. Really immense in size. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; Doz. \$3.75; 100 for \$23.50.

Elizabeth the Queen. Beautiful ruffled lavender with darker veining in the throat. This is the best lavender that is grown. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; Doz. \$3.75; 100 for \$23.50.

King Lear. Heavily ruffled deep purple with a silver line on the edge of all petals. 20c each; 3 for 50c; Doz. \$1.75; 100 for \$11.00.

Lady Jane. Clear cream with yellow lip petals which give the flower the appearance of a light yellow. 30c each; 3 for 75c; Doz. 2.75; 100 for \$18.00.

Lantana. Orange shading through orange salmon with a golden throat. A very beautiful and distinctive color. This is the earliest flowering variety in the group. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; Doz. \$3.75; 100 for \$23.50.

Leading Lady. A creamy white that is fast becoming the most popular white. It is a grand exhibition variety that has probably won more prizes the past two or three years than any other variety. 50c each; 3 for \$1.40; Doz. \$5.25; 100 for \$32.00.

Misty Dawn. Soft smoky-gray or bluish salmon, with a smoky-orange red blotch. 25c each; 3 for 70c; Doz. \$2.50; 100 for \$15.00.

Mother Kadel. Medium yellow without any foreign color. Like wax to the very depth of the throat. 30c each; 3 for 75c; Doz. \$2.75; 100 for \$18.00.

Picardy. Clear soft salmon with flesh throat. Opens 7-8 large well placed blooms on a big husky plant. Picardy has been grown for several years and has been so popular that most people already know it. 20c each; 3 for 50c; Doz. \$1.75; 100 for \$11.00.

Pink Radiance. A pure light pink with silvery sheen. This is one of the outstanding pink varieties used commercially. For us, it is unexcelled. 30c each; 3 for 75c; Doz. \$2.75; 100 for \$18.00.

Red Charm. Very large, wide open medium red blooms of heavy substance. One of the most popular of the new reds. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; Doz. \$3.75; 100 for \$23.50.

Valeria. A distinctive shade of light red. The blooms are slightly ruffled. It is a very strong grower. 30c each; 3 for 85c; Doz. \$3.25; 100 for \$20.00.

Ideal Gladiolus Collections

(Order by number, please)

G 12C—One bulb each of varieties listed on this page, each separately labeled. \$2.85.

G 24C—Two bulbs each of varieties listed on this page, separately labeled. \$5.50.

G 36C—Three bulbs each of varieties, listed on this page, separately labeled. \$8.25.

Robson's Deluxe Gladiolus Assortment

This is a very popular assortment of named varieties that we include for those who do not care to keep varieties separate by name. There are at least 30 colors in this mixture. It should not be confused with cheaper mixtures which contain undesirable varieties for which there is little demand.

Price. 12 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.20; 100 for \$6.90; postpaid. 1000 for \$62.00, not prepaid. (500 at the 1000 rate.)

Gladiolus Thrips

Thrips are tiny insects that dry up the buds of glads so they do not open properly. To be sure the bulbs you receive are free of thrips we dust all bulbs in storage with DDT. In spite of this precaution your plants may become infested from untreated plantings in your locality. You can protect your planting by dusting or spraying with DDT. (See page 39).

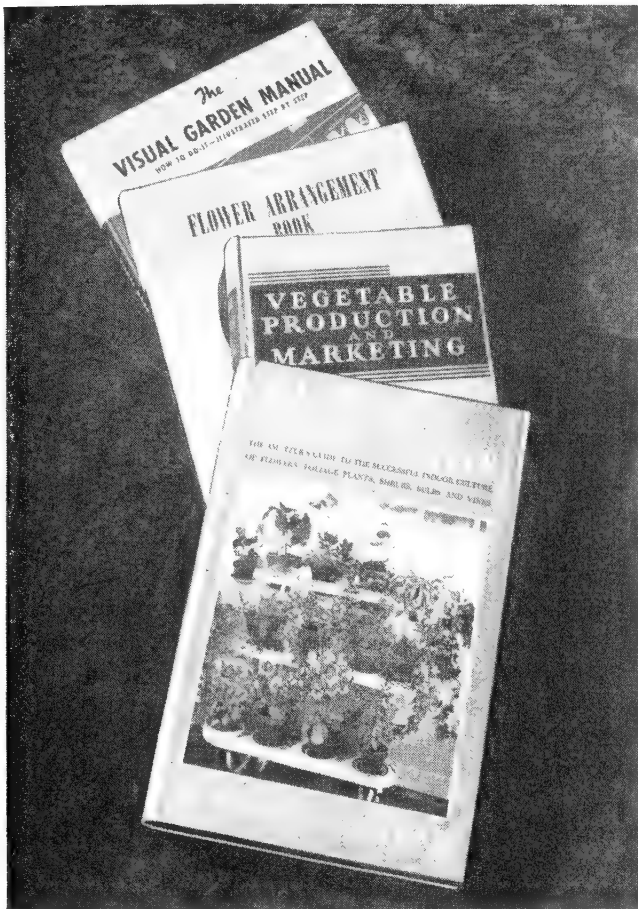
"I grew the Spider flower last year and it was beautiful; everyone spoke about it and where did you get the seed they would ask. I had very good luck with your seed and the sweet corn was the best we ever ate."

March 25, 1947

Mrs. Lester L. Wagner

R. 2

Baldwinsville, N. Y.



Every home gardener will find these four books exceedingly helpful to him. Gardening is made easier and more enjoyable with the practical and easy to follow suggestions each book presents.

ALL ABOUT HOUSE PLANTS

By Montague Free

If you love plants, you will find this book irresistible. Even if you've never grown plants indoors and even if you think you never will, you'll experience a new thrill in discovering this new world of indoor gardening. And if you are already interested in house plants, whether you have only two or three or dozens, you'll find this just the book you have always wanted—the whole, complete story of gardening in the house.

Seventeen pages of exquisite full-color plates, fifty fine half-tones and fifty pen-and-ink drawings, all newly made especially for this book. In addition to showing about one hundred individual plants, the illustrations portray many of the operations such as potting, propagation, making miniature gardens, making terrariums, arranging attractive window gardens, etc. Never before has such a valuable collection of pictures on indoor gardening been created. **Price, \$3.50 per copy, prepaid.**

"VISUAL GARDEN MANUAL"

By Elsa Uppman

"One picture is worth a thousand words", says an old Chinese proverb. The nearest thing in gardening, to the witnessing of a first hand demonstration by an expert is to see a picture of how it is done. This is a book of pictures, primarily; a book of close-up visual instructions for almost every fundamental flower gardening technique about which you might ever need to know.

Besides the "Garden Techniques" section, perhaps the most welcome parts of this book will be those devoted to individual annuals, perennials, bulbs, shrubs, trees, vines and other plant materials. **Price, \$1.00 per copy, prepaid.**

"VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING"

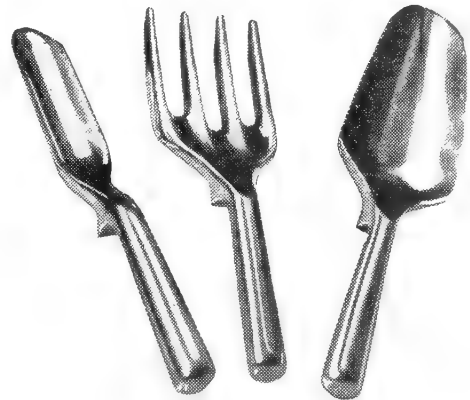
By Paul Work

This new book includes 559 pages of discussion of soil management, irrigation, seeds, varieties and marketing of vegetables. It is a thoroughly practical book, covering in addition to the above, the latest information on equipment, disease and insect control, sales outlets and many other subjects pertaining to the production, grading, packing and marketing of vegetables. **Price, \$3.00 per copy, prepaid.**

SUNSET FLOWER ARRANGEMENT BOOK

By Nell True Welch

Here is a new, simplified, imaginative approach to flower arrangement, a book created from start to finish, not for the connoisseur, but for use in everyday homes. That is why, in these pages, you will find only those flowers and other plant materials which you are likely to have in your own home garden. Only such vases, bowls and other containers are used as are likely to be found in any home of good taste. The photographs themselves, are some of the best ever taken of flowers. **Price, \$1.50 per copy, prepaid.**



FEATHERLITE GARDEN TOOLS

A beautiful set of polished aluminum garden tools that any gardener will be glad to own; as a present this set solves many problems. Made from heavy cast aluminum these tools will not rust; handles will not fall out, bend or break. Truly the world's finest in garden tools.

Matched set of 3 tools (1 of each, boxed) \$3.95 prepaid.

Garden Trowel (individually boxed) \$1.50 prepaid.

Cultivating Fork (individually boxed) \$1.50 prepaid.

Transplanting and Bulb Trowel (individually boxed) \$1.25 prepaid.

*

"I wish to re-order more of your excellent seeds. I have had such good results with your seeds that I would rather do this than buy from local stores."

April 11, 1947

Art Young
Bernhards Bay, N. Y.



LAWN GRASS Seneca Lawn Mixtures

1 lb. will sow 300 sq. feet

Whether you are seeding a new lawn or repairing an old one, it is very important that you use good seed. Much cheap grass seed carries an excessive amount of weed seeds, chaff and coarse grasses. These mixtures are made to sell at a price. It has always been our policy to make up the best possible mixture and then determine the selling price.

Only the best "Fancy" grade of seed is used in these mixtures. They are free from noxious weed seeds and contain a minimum of inert materials.

LAWN MIXTURE No. 1. Designed for limestone soils or soils that have been well limed. This mixture is adapted to sunny locations or locations that receive sunlight at least a part of the day. Mixture No. 1 is made up of 60% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 28% Fancy Red Top; 2% Wild White Clover and 10% Annual Rye Grass which acts as a nurse crop for the slower growing grasses. **Lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 20 lbs. \$15.00, prepaid.**

LAWN MIXTURE No. 2. This mixture thrives on an acid soil. Like No. 1 it is suited to sunny or partly sunny locations. Mixture No. 2 is made up of 50% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 20% Fancy Red Top; 20% Rhode Island Bent and 10% Annual Rye Grass for a nurse crop. **Lb. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$5.50; 20 lbs. \$21.00, prepaid.**

"The Home Lawn"

A new bulletin published by Cornell. 5c per copy to non-residents. Write for bulletin 469. Office of Publication, N. Y. State College of Agr., Ithaca, N. Y.

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE. Shady spots are a problem. Many times it is because of low fertility rather than shade that causes those bare spots in the lawn. Some trees are heavy feeders close to the surface. If there is adequate plant food in the soil our Shady Lawn makes a beautiful turf in the shady spots. Shady Lawn is 40% Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass; 40% Rough Stalk Meadow; 10% Rhode Island Bent, and 10% Annual Rye Grass. **Lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$6.75; 20 lbs. \$26.00, prepaid.**

GRASS MIXTURE FOR ANNUAL SEEDING

There are often places the sun cannot reach and usually in these spots, grass does not thrive for any length of time. We suggest sowing quick growing grasses that will cover the ground and remain green until the late summer. Ground that is heavily shaded has to be fertilized and reseeded each year. Our annual seeding mixture is made up of grasses which are most suitable for this purpose. Sow about 1 lb. to 200 square feet. **Lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 20 lbs. \$6.00, prepaid.**

BETTER BEETLE DAMAGE IN LAWNS

Considerable damage from the larvae of the Japanese Beetle and the common June bug is being reported. If you notice brown spots in your lawn and find that the grass roots have been eaten, you will probably find the white grubs within the top few inches of soil.

Treatment for this damage is to rake off dead grass and treat with arsenate of lead at the rate of 1 pound per hundred square feet of lawn. (See page 36.) This may be mixed with 10 gallons of water and applied as a spray, or with a sprinkling pot, or it may be mixed with fertilizer and applied directly onto the affected spots. Seeding may be done immediately after this treatment.



1 lb. 17c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.60, prepaid. (50 lbs. will fertilize 2,500 sq. ft.)

Robson's Certified Raspberries

This year, for the first time, we are cataloging raspberry plants. We have carefully selected the varieties listed below as we believe that they are the best now available. Our grower propagates only from certified parent stocks and all of our plants have been certified by state inspectors to be free from virus or other diseases and pests. A copy of the certificate is attached to each shipment.

You can expect to pick some fruit the first year from our 2 year selected plants and heavy yields the following year. Our 1 year selected plants will not bear fruit the first year but will become well established and bear well the next season. The red raspberry varieties are listed in their order of maturity.

All of the varieties of raspberries listed below were introduced by the New York State Experiment Station and unless otherwise noted are recommended by them.

RED RASPBERRIES

June

The earliest red raspberry available. Moreover the crop ripens over a long season. These characters have made June a profitable variety for market growers, especially when grown for markets that pay a premium for earliness. Fruit is of medium size, roundish, bright attractive red. Canes are thornless and bear fruit out in the open. Plants are of medium height, vigorous, productive and quite hardy.

2 year selected plants. 10 for \$2.75, 25 for \$5.50, 50 for \$9.50, 100 for \$16.00, prepaid; 250 for \$31.00, 500 for \$60.00, not prepaid.

Indian Summer

(New Everbearing Red Raspberry)

A new autumn-fruiting or so-called everbearing red raspberry introduced by the New York State Experiment Station. The summer crop in the Experiment Station plots ripens a few days later than June and the fall crop starts about mid-September and continues until stopped by severe freezing weather in November. Fruit is large, round, medium red and of excellent quality. Plants are tall, very vigorous, productive and hardy. Grows best in a moist, fertile soil.

The Experiment Station has had some reports, however, that in some sections of the State, especially the shorter growing sections, Indian Summer has not produced well in the fall and for this reason must give it a qualified recommendation.

2 year selected plants. 10 for \$2.75, 25 for \$5.50, 50 for \$9.50, 100 for \$16.00, prepaid; 250 for \$31.00, 500 for \$60.00, not prepaid.

Newburgh

Now well established as the standard midseason red raspberry for market purposes. Fruit is very large, round, attractive red, very firm, and of excellent quality. Plants are medium in height, very productive and hardy. The large size and unusual firmness of the berries as well as the productiveness of the plants make Newburgh a very desirable variety.

1 year selected plants. 10 for \$2.25, 25 for \$4.10, 50 for \$7.10, 100 for \$12.35, prepaid; 250 for \$26.00, 500 for \$43.00, 1000 for \$75.00, not prepaid.

Milton

Newest red raspberry introduced by the New York State Experiment Station. It is the best late variety. Fruit is large, bright attractive red, firm and excellent in quality. Plants are tall, vigorous, sturdy, and productive. It has remained free from mosaic in Experiment Station tests.

2 year selected plants. 10 for \$2.95, 25 for \$5.75, 50 for \$10.25, 100 for \$17.95, prepaid; 250 for \$39.85, 500 for \$68.95, not prepaid.



Indian Summer produces a second crop of raspberries in the Autumn as illustrated above. This picture was taken in September.

Bristol

(The leading Black Raspberry)

Introduced by the New York State Experiment Station a few years ago, Bristol is one of the best for market and home use. Fruit is large, roundish, black, attractive, firm and very good. Plants are tall, vigorous, hardy and very productive.

1 year selected plants. 10 for \$1.80, 25 for \$3.30, 50 for \$5.70, 100 for \$9.90, prepaid; 250 for \$20.95, 500 for \$34.50, 1000 for \$60.00, not prepaid.

Marion

(Purple Raspberry)

Fruit is very large, retaining its size well throughout the season, roundish, firm, tart, good in quality. Plants are vigorous, hardy, and very productive. The unusually large fruit and its productiveness make it a very desirable purple variety to grow.

2 year selected plants. 10 for \$2.75, 25 for \$5.50, 50 for \$9.50, 100 for \$16.00.

Eldorado

(The Best Blackberry)

The only variety of blackberry recommended for general cultivation in New York by the State Experiment Station. Plants are vigorous and very productive. Fruit is large, elongated, jet black, core soft; flesh juicy, sweet, good in quality. Ripens over a long period and is hardy except in the coldest section of the state.

2 year selected plants. 10 for \$1.80, 25 for \$3.30, 50 for \$5.70, 100 for \$9.75, prepaid; 250 for \$21.40, 500 for \$34.50, 1000 for \$60.00, not prepaid.

HOW TO MAKE A GARDEN

GARDENS: A good garden is always a thing of pride. Vegetables from your own garden always taste better and flowers that you grow yourself always smell sweeter. As for your garden, remember this: The more care you give it, the more joy and profit it will give back to you.

LOCATION: Pick the best spot you can get which is handy. One that is open to the sun, away from large trees, and that has reasonably good drainage. Loose, mellow, loamy soil is best but use what you have. You must have a garden in 1948.

FERTILIZER: Before plowing apply a good coat of rotted stable manure together with 2 lbs. of Superphosphate per 100 square feet. If manure is not available, use a good, high-grade, complete, commercial fertilizer. Before plowing or spading apply this fertilizer at the rate of from 1 to 2 lbs. per 100 square feet depending on the natural fertility of the soil. Apply 1 or 2 lbs. more fertilizer after plowing, working it well into the soil. This is the latest approved method of fertilization and gives better results than when applied after plowing except on very sandy soil.

FITTING THE SOIL: Plow deeply, seven or eight inches is not too much. Work until you have plenty of loose, mellow fine soil on top. If spaded by hand be sure to pulverize each fork or spadeful as it is turned over. Level and work the spaded ground with a rake.

PLANTING: Don't start to plant until you know where each vegetable and flower is to be placed. Draw a plan of your garden. Tall growing vegetables such as sweet corn and staked tomatoes should be planted on the north or west side so they will not shade lower growing vegetables. Vine crops such as pumpkins and squash should be planted where they will not run over small vegetables and smother them.

The distance between rows will depend on the method of cultivation you use. If hand tools are used, 12 to 15 inches is enough for beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, radish and spinach. Corn, beans, peas, potatoes and staked tomatoes need from 30 to 36 inches between rows. Melons, cucumbers and summer squash should be allowed 4 feet between hills and hills of pumpkins and winter squash should never be planted closer than 6 to 8 feet.

Don't plant too much of some things and too little of others. A five foot row of parsley is usually enough and lettuce and radishes do not keep in edible condition for very long. On the other hand, surplus beans, peas, carrots and beets can be canned for winter use.

Unless your garden has to be on a steep slope it does not make much difference which way the rows run. On such a slope the rows had better run cross-ways.

Plant spinach, lettuce, onion and radish seeds and onion sets just as soon as the soil can be worked in Spring; late frosts will not hurt them. They like the cool, moist weather. Other seeds and plants may be put in as soon as all danger of frost is over.

SOWING SEED: Do not sow too thickly. Watch the germination as stated on the seed package. This is placed there for your guidance. Do not sow too deeply. Remember the plant must depend on the food in the seed until it gets out of the ground. Small seeds should be only lightly covered with fine soil. Beans, corn, peas should be planted about 1 inch deep.

FALL CROPS AND SECOND PLANTINGS: Your garden should be planted to make every foot produce all through the season. As vegetables mature and are used, new plantings should be made. It is safe to plant beans and early sweet corn anytime before July 15th. Turnips, endive, radishes, lettuce and Fall spinach may be sowed in New York State up until the last of July.

Before making these second sowings clean up all rubbish from the first crop. Work up two or three inches of nice, loose soil for the new seed bed.

OLD GARDENERS know a lot of "stunts". One of them is this: If your soil is very dry sow your seed and then lay over the rows some old boards or papers weighted down with stones. This will hold the moisture and heat and make for quicker germination. Remove these covers as soon as seedlings begin to poke through the ground.

POLE BEANS AND SQUASHES: If you do not have a convenient fence on which pole beans can climb, you may plant them in your corn and let them run up the corn stalks.

Your grandfather probably planted pumpkins in his corn field. You can do the same with winter squash or pie pumpkins.

CULTIVATION: Weeds are very impolite; they wait for nothing and nobody. If you do not get the start of them (and keep it), they will get the start of you. "Elbow grease" and the good, old hoe are their worst enemies. Cultivate shallow but often until the weeds are under control. A good time to begin cultivating is right after you have finished.

TOOLS: You don't need many. A spade or spading fork, a rake and a hoe are quite necessary. A small, hand weeder and a trowel will be handy. Maby you can get a wheel hoe but, if not, the hand hoe will do the whole trick. Keep it good and sharp with a file or on the grindstone. This makes it work more easily.

DON'T BE AFRAID to ask questions of other gardeners. This is a good way to find things out without making mistakes—and we all make these. It is also a good way to get any kind of education—and gardening is an education.

The various State Colleges of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations have available bulletins on gardening. Write to your Agricultural Experiment Station for these. They are usually free to residents of your State.

FREEDOM GARDEN SEED COLLECTION

Before the war we offered a collection of seeds suitable for the average size garden. During the war years some seed varieties were in short supply and the collection was discontinued. We have lately had a number of inquiries for such a collection and are offering the following at a real saving to the customer.

Varieties	Will Plant
Tendergreen Bean.....	75 ft. row
Crosby Beet.....	20 ft. row
Nantes Carrot.....	25 ft. row
Seneca Dawn Sweet Corn.....	200 ft. row
Seneca Golden Sweet Corn.....	250 ft. row
Golden Cross Sweet Corn.....	300 ft. row
A & C Cucumber.....	15 hills
Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce.....	50 ft. row
Seneca Delicious Muskmelon.....	20 hills
Ebenezer Onion Sets.....	75 ft. row
Little Marvel Peas.....	50 ft. row
Morse's Market Peas.....	50 ft. row
Long Standing Spinach.....	100 ft. row
Ruby Swiss Chard.....	15 ft. row
Mixed Radish.....	25 ft. row
Yankee Hybrid Summer Squash.....	10 hills
Buttercup Squash.....	6 hills
Honey Cream Watermelon.....	10 hills

Enough of each of the above to plant the amount indicated—a \$3.55 value for only \$3.25 prepaid.

1948

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	
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ROBSON SEED FARMS

HALL - ONTARIO COUNTY - NEW YORK

PHONE: STANLEY 509-Y2

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	
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GROWERS of CERTIFIED FARM and GARDEN SEEDS

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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1000 ACRES IN THE HEART OF THE FINGER LAKES

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

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The handiest calendar available for the home, office, or barn. Twelve months on one sheet—each day numbered. Send us a postal card telling us how many of our 1948 calendars you need or make a note on your seed order.

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You Can Send Friendship
 UP TO
5 TONS of FOOD
to Hungry Europe
 IN A 3 LB. SEED PACKAGE
for just **\$3.95** POSTAGE
 PREPAID

The United States Department of Agriculture and the American Seed Trade Association have selected a collection of 25 kinds of vegetable seeds to help the needy of Europe produce food in 1948. This collection of seed is planned to supply the average European family with a full year's need in vegetables. It is estimated that this seed is capable of producing as much as five tons of vegetables. We are cooperating with these agencies and will make up, pack, and ship this collection according to their specifications.

Many of you have relatives or friends in Europe who are unable to buy seed and will appreciate this gift from you. While the program is primarily designed to facilitate sending gifts by individuals to friends or relatives abroad, arrangements have been made whereby Church World Service, Inc. or any recognized charitable organization of your choice will deliver these packages to needy European families where there is no recipient mentioned. In all cases the donors name will be enclosed in the package.

Countries to which these seeds can be shipped are:

ALBANIA	DENMARK	ITALY	RUMANIA
AUSTRIA	FINLAND	LUXEMBOURG	SWEDEN
BELGIUM	FRANCE	NETHERLANDS	SWITZERLAND
BRITISH ISLES	GERMANY	NORWAY	TURKEY
BULGARIA	GREECE	POLAND	YUGOSLAVIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	HUNGARY	PORTUGAL	

The total cost including packing and shipping of this collection of vegetable seeds is \$3.95. If your club or church group wishes us to send these collections in lots of 25 or more through a recognized charitable or relief agency, the price is \$3.65 each or \$3.50 in lots of 100 or more.

*Seed orders for Europe should be placed not later than March 1, 1948.
 In many areas planting dates are considerably earlier than here.*